

he Carolina Farmer

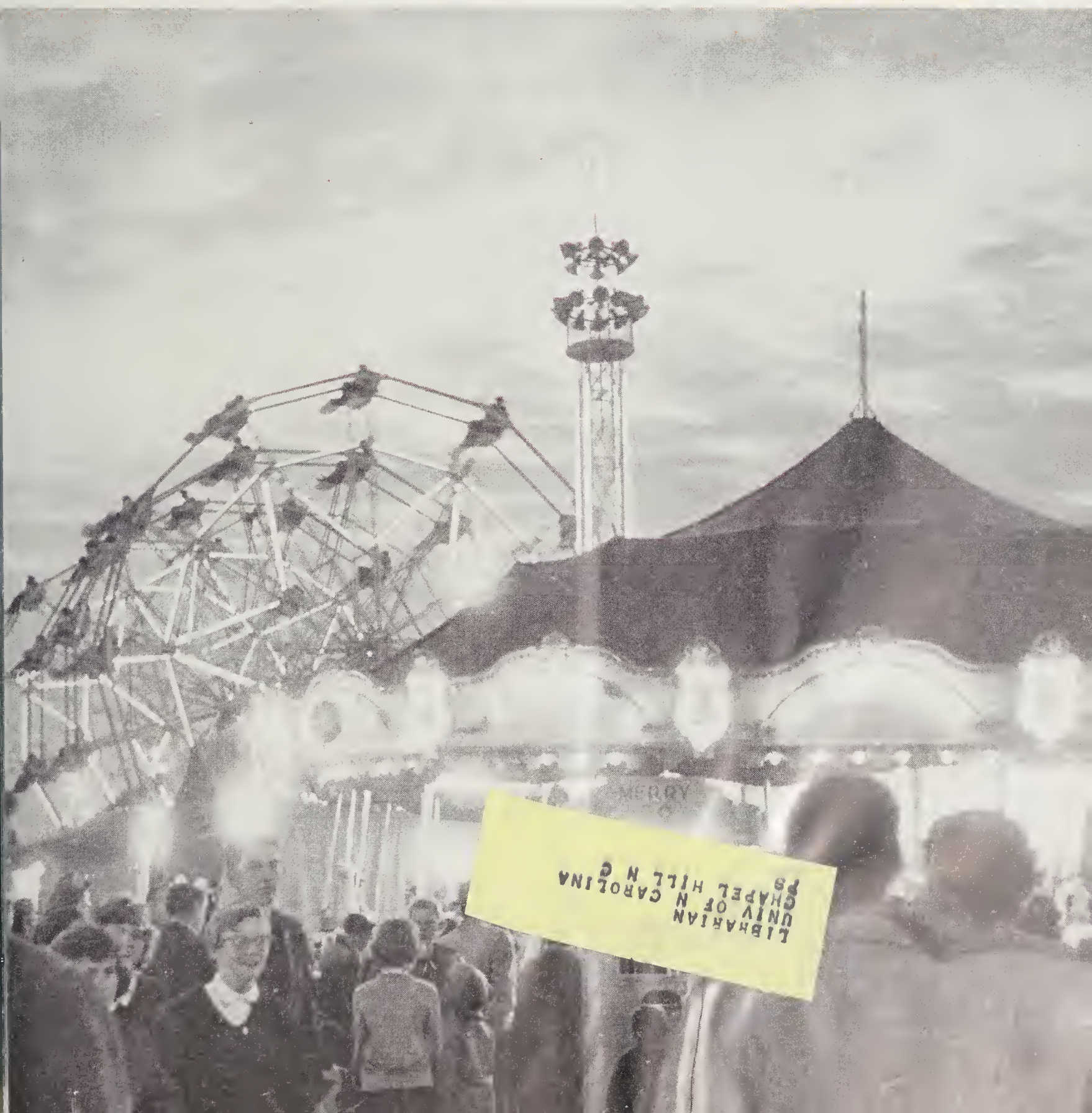
★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

1957

ALL THAT MEAT
potatoes too, at the state fair

FREE APPLIANCES
and you pick the prizes

OCTOBER, 1957





Why did daddy have to die?

That morning he kissed her good-bye as usual. "Be a good girl," he said, "and I'll bring you a surprise." But he didn't come home that night—nor ever again. How can you explain a thing like that to a tearful child?

Death comes suddenly on the highway. No one *expects* to meet it, much less to cause it. Yet last year, 40,000 men, women and children

died in traffic accidents throughout the country. Most of them didn't *have* to happen.

Remember this heartbroken little girl the next time you are tempted to take a chance—pass a stop sign—overstep the speed limit. Only *you* can put an end to such tragedies.

Now, during the peak driving season, accident hazards are highest—so be especially careful!

Here's how you can help stop traffic tragedies:

- ① Drive safely and courteously yourself. Observe speed limits and warning signs.
Where traffic laws are obeyed, deaths go **DOWN!**
- ② Insist on strict enforcement of all traffic laws.
Traffic regulations work for you, not against you.
Where traffic laws are strictly enforced, deaths go **DOWN!**

Published in an effort to save lives by

Tarheel Electric Membership Association • The Advertising Council • National Safety Council

**BACK THE ATTACK
ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

Support your local Safety Council



Dear Reader:

WHEN OUR DAYS HERE are done, and friends are consoling themselves with memories, let it be said:

"He was a good eater."

For, we admit it, we are. We've been told by mother, wife, mother-in-law, and a number of other related cooks, "You're a pleasure to cook for!"

We realize that our reputation for having a good appetite will gain us nothing in the hereafter, and the only reason we mention it here is to establish our authority to comment on what goes on in the kitchen. (We don't do the cooking at our house; but since we do most of the eating—with murmurs of appreciation—our wife lets us get away with invading her kingdom.)

BEING DULY CERTIFIED, we'd like to comment on a discovery we've made at our house—tabletop cooking using the built-in, underheat cooking principle. The wife has recently come into ownership of an electric fry-pan; our interest in it is that—so help us—food cooked in it tastes better than food cooked any other way. Don't ask us why, but it does.

We had thought that the best hamburgers were cooked outside—on charcoal. That was before we got the fry-pan; it cooks meat quickly and thoroughly to the same degree of tenderness all the way through and the taste is like that of prime sirloin. We suppose "quick cooking" explains the improved taste; the meat doesn't have time to lose its flavor.

THE WIFE HAS DONE about everything except wash the clothes in our fry-pan. With the big sauce pan we're going to buy, she may even do that; it uses the same principle—heating element built right into the pan. Like the fry-pan, the sauce pan is thermostatically controlled, and our friends who own one tell us the control is so sensitive you can select a temperature for boiling a mess of greens, or simmering milk, and come back hours later to find the food is cooking just like you meant for it to. The milk won't boil over, they say, and the water in the greens won't boil away. A sauce pan should settle some family fights over whose turn it is to get the pot-likker; there should be plenty for everybody now.

IF YOU KNOW of a young co-op married or engaged couple who could use some help in setting up housekeeping, how about showing them page 25 of this magazine. We've gotten so enthusiastic about table-top cooking we're going to buy \$100 worth of table-top cooking appliances for one couple among our readers. And the winning pair can choose the prizes.

The idea is to show our readers the surprising amount of cooking you can do with just \$100.

J. C. Brown Jr.

OCTOBER, 1957

the Carolina Farmer

Volume 12

October, 1957

Number 10

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FARMING

news and information
you can use

Nematode population can be reduced about 70 per cent by plowing up tobacco stubble immediately after harvest. First, cut the stalks thoroughly. Then turn the roots up exposing them to the sun and wind. After one week go over the field with a smoothing harrow. Wait another week before planting cover crops or fall grain.

State College says there will be a stronger feeder cattle market this fall. Prices for lower grades of grass-fed cattle will decline seasonally as heavier volume moves to market. The price average should be as high or higher than for this same period last year.

Good insulation: Ground, dry corn-cobs make excellent wall insulation for a new or remodeled laying house. As with other insulating materials, the cobs must be dry when installed

and must be kept dry. A red rosin paper between the siding and studs will serve as a windproofing and a glossy, black vaporproof paper or metal foil will make a satisfactory vapor barrier for holding moisture out.

Chemical seed treatment will pay big dividends in small grain planting, reports J. C. Wells, State College pathologist. Treatment with Ceresan M, Panogen, and Ceresan 100 will prevent stinking smut of wheat, loose and covered smut of barley, and the seed-borne stripe disease of barley. These chemicals will also minimize losses from scab of wheat and barley and seedling blights and seed rots of wheat, oats, rye, and barley. It is best to treat the seed at least 24 hours and preferably a week before planting.

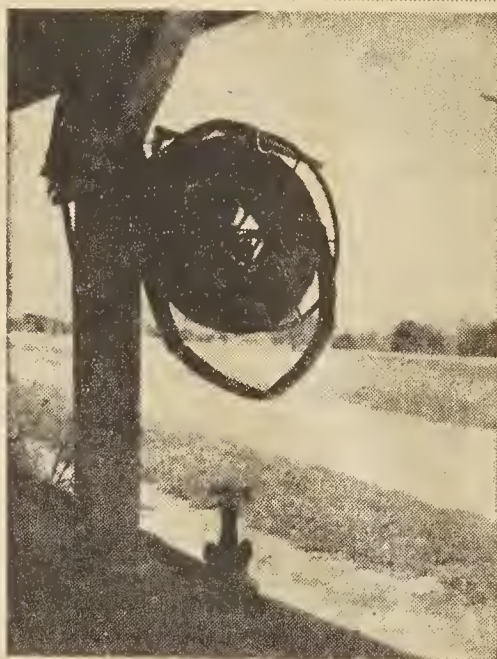
October 15 is the deadline for getting forest tree seedlings for this win-

ter. The State Nursery will start filling all orders of 25,000 seedlings or less at this time. Farmers getting orders in before October 15 can be sure of getting their seedlings. A short supply of white pine, slash pine, and red cedar seedlings is expected, while the loblolly pine seedling supply is sufficient to meet the demand.

John Stroud of Hollis-Duncan Creek community in Rutherford County has eliminated the need for sticks in drying his Burley tobacco crop. He strings No. 10 galvanized wire about 10 inches apart, cuts curved slits near the base of the stalk, and hooks the slit over the wire.

Bug damage: Charles Sherrod of Louisburg, Route 1, is convinced that bug damage is greater in unthinned stands of pines than in thinned stands. On his farm, overcrowded, natural stands of pines show evidence of a considerable amount of damage while thinned stands show little damage.

The wise farmer will give his cows a six to eight week dry period before they freshen. Tests have proved that an adequate dry period may mean an extra 1,000 pounds of milk during the next lactation. The dry period enables the cow to rebuild body reserves that have been drained during lactation and to make necessary repairs to her udder.



FARM FIRE

Are you able to fight it?

Farm fires in 1956 took 3,000 lives and destroyed more than \$150 million in property and equipment.

Only one-eighth of the population lives on farms, yet the loss of life was close to 30 per cent of the national fire mortality rate.

The financial loss to farm families amounted to 15 per cent of the record-breaking billion dollar fire loss for the nation as a whole last year.

While the figures for farm fire losses are serious enough by themselves, they take on additional gravity when related to the national fire loss picture.

It goes without saying then, that no problem in farm safety deserves such serious consideration and thoughtful planning as protection against fire. That's why the message of National Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 6-12, will have special significance for farm families everywhere.

Two factors are responsible above all for the heavy losses in farm fires— isolation from effective fire-fighting equipment, and lack of running water

under pressure, in all-too-many cases.

Little can be done about the factor of isolation, but steps can be taken to provide the best protection of all against the menace of farm fire—plenty of water, delivered by an adequately-sized electric water system.

When water is trained promptly on the flames, it's frequently possible to control a small fire until the nearest firefighting reinforcements arrive to take over. Without it, though, the situation is apt to be pretty hopeless from the start.

What is adequate capacity where water supply for fighting farm fires is concerned?

The National Fire Protection Association has the following to say on the subject: "The smallest commercial water systems have a capacity of 210 gallons per hour (3½ gallons per minute) or even less.

"While this will furnish a stream, through ordinary garden hose, of some value in combating incipient fires or in

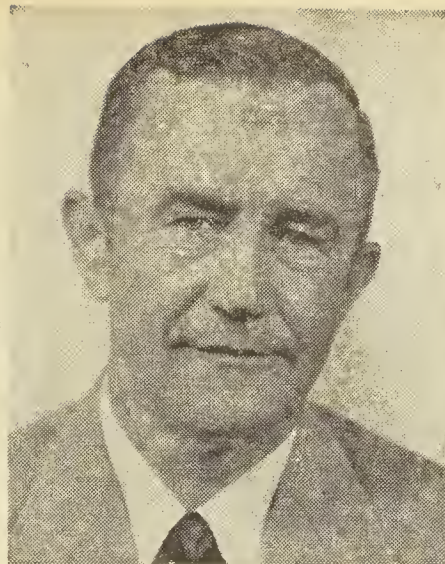
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In the **Opinion** *of*

J. C. JONES

Manager

Davie Electric Membership Corporation



YOU CAN PROTECT YOUR BUSINESS BY TELLING YOUR NEIGHBORS

Those of you who are charter members of electric cooperatives remember the bitter fight you had to get central station electricity in your homes.

You remember your pleas for electricity to power companies, and the price they asked you to pay: the charge of an exorbitant amount of money, plus an obligation to buy electric appliances from them.

And so you, in cooperation with your neighbors, built your own electric business. This cooperative spirit in business, together with your increased use of electric power and the addition of new homes and businesses to your co-ops' lines, has substantially reduced your cost of electric service.

You are in this business for one purpose only: to serve yourselves with central station electric service as cheaply as possible.

In the early days, other power distributors let you pretty much alone. They had little faith that your business could last long; and were sure that in a few years, you would be forced to dispose of it.

They have watched the operations of your business very carefully. They have seen you conduct your business in such a manner as to make it financially sound, even to the point of reducing service costs.

Today, in my opinion, their attitudes toward you have changed. They know there is little chance of your business folding. In fact, they now believe that you will eventually become a competitor to them.

And, since they are in business only to make a

profit for their stockholders through the operations of an electric distribution business, they feel they must do something about this business of yours.

I am firmly convinced that they are now trying to "fence you in," stifle your growth, and do anything that will prohibit the expansion of your facilities.

They are building distribution lines along new roads in your co-op territory to be ready to serve the homes that may be built there. In my own cooperative, a power company has built three-quarters of a mile of line to serve a new house—even though this house is within 380 feet of our facilities.

They are, in my opinion, building these new distribution lines solely for the purpose of keeping your lines off the highways.

You can stop these "fencing activities" on the part of your power company:

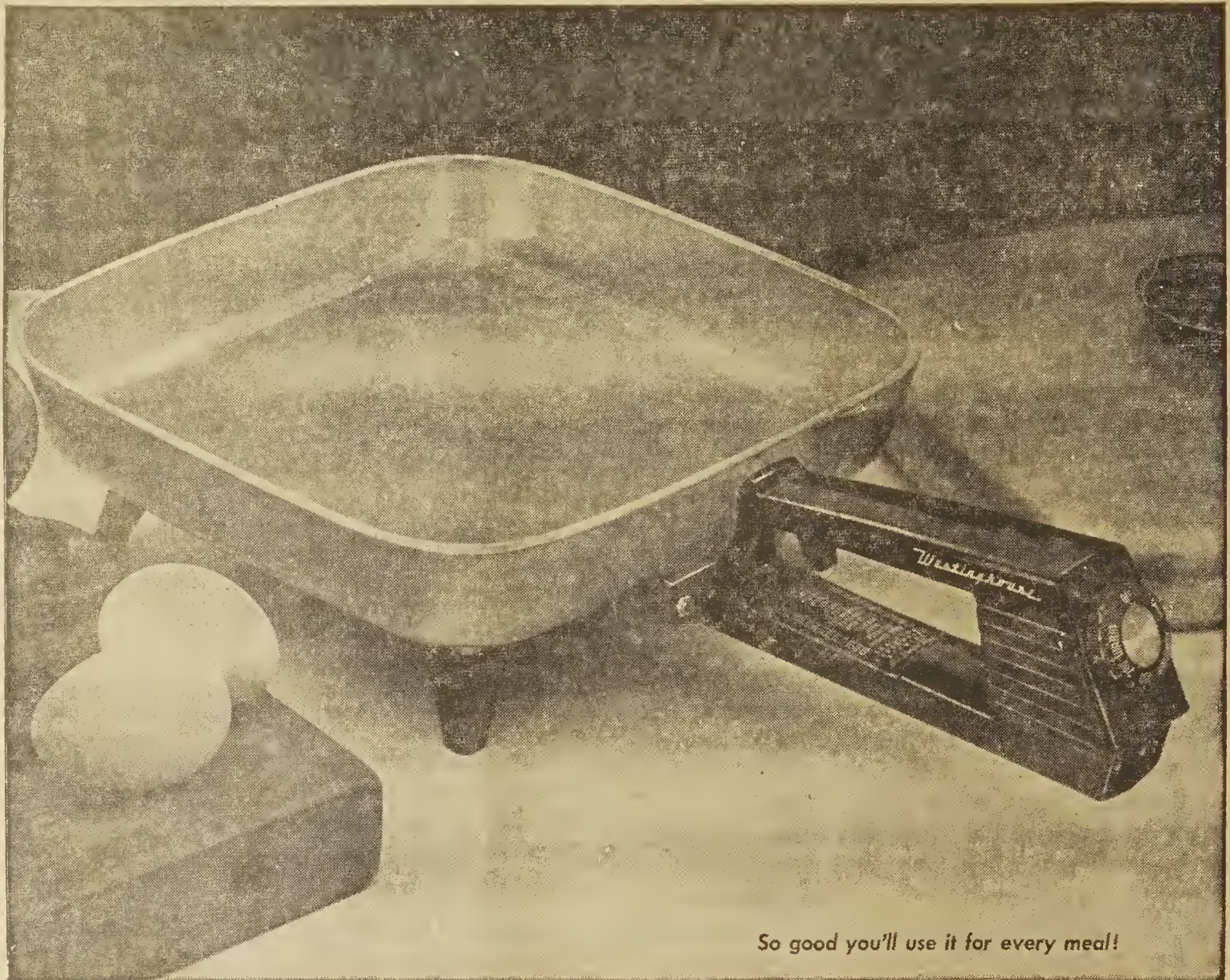
If someone is building a new home in your neighborhood, tell him about your co-op, its operations, its retail rates, its service. Your business has spent money building distribution lines strong enough to furnish electricity to new homes. If you lose these new homes to co-op service, you are wasting your money.

And if you let the commercial power companies build lines across your farms for the purpose of taking business that should be yours, you are endangering your business.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J.C. Jones".

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

Westinghouse Automatic Fry Pan cooks better*... ends watching!



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***ONLY WESTINGHOUSE EXCLUSIVE SPREAD-EVEN HEAT** can control cooking so well! The exclusive Westinghouse square-shaped heating element matches pan's square shape—eliminates hot spots, cold spots, gives even heat and even browning. The new Thermometer-type control measures heat from edge to edge, not just at one spot... like other fry pans do! Use the Westinghouse Automatic Fry Pan to simmer soup... bake apples... fry chickens. Its Controlled Heat cooks everything without watching, without heating up the kitchen. Fry Pan \$22.95; metal or glass cover at slight additional cost.

Be sure to ask for Westinghouse—



the *square* pan with the *square* element.

YOU CAN BE SURE... IF IT'S

Westinghouse



Janice Walton exhibits some profitable results of cooperative action.

By JOHN COREY

Cooperation is a magic wand that opens the doors to many treasures.

It waved rural folks out of a dim oil-lamp age to the riches of electricity. And now, many Tar Heel farmers are using its powers to ward off the Dark Age of financial insecurity.

Large-scale integrated farming is pushing small, independent growers toward cooperative action in marketing products to get large-group advantages.

Co-op marketing has been the difference between survival or death for some small operators, just as the rural electric co-ops meant the difference between light and darkness for isolated farmers.

Beautiful examples of cooperative selling are the two Tar Heel blueberry co-ops—the Carolina Blueberry Association and Blueberry Cooperative Association.

The organizations, located at Burgaw, have given benefits to the individual blueberryman that only a giant



in **cooperation** the small farmer gets big

grower could enjoy previously.

Blue berries, cultivated off-springs of the wild huckleberry, are shipped and sold together in huge lots directly to produce houses in large cities.

The arrangement knocks out the middle-man's cut and gives growers a bargaining position.

The association pays commission houses in the cities a flat 7 per cent fee—no more, no less—for selling the fruit, thereby neutralizing the role of the speculators.

Supplies, such as baskets and fertilizer, purchased in large lots by the co-op come at greatly reduced prices. The group is also able to promote blueberries through advertising campaigns, a marketing function beyond the means of individual farmers.

Co-op trucks collect the berries at

farms, saving the grower time of hauling them to market himself. He can market with confidence, knowing he has hired experts who can trade on even terms with the sharpest of buyers.

This frees the blueberryman to devote his full energy and attention to growing and packaging. And with co-op emphasis on quality, this is no small task.

Officials maintain a hawk eye on packaging. The business of topping baskets with big, pretty berries and putting poor grades underneath is not tolerated.

This practice marred the reputation of Tar Heel strawberries on northern markets and buyers have paid less for Carolina-packed strawberries because of it.

Farmers following this practice are

"packing themselves out of business," according to Mrs. H. L. Pippin, secretary of Carolina Blueberry Association.

How does the co-op prevent members from shipping poor berries under a high grade level?

They're either fined heavily or tossed out of the organization—the latter being the rule because those who can't be trusted aren't wanted anyhow, Mrs. Pippin explains.

All farms have to post grading and packing rules. Every pint-basket must contain a small card with the grower's number printed on it. Should the berries be found less than specifications demand, the responsible grower can be traced directly by the number.

Even the housewife purchaser find-

(Continued on Page 31)

MAIL



BOX

Flowers to the Farmer

Your September issue of the *Carolina Farmer* is the best one yet! It is made up in a very attractive manner, the subject matter is balanced to please many groups, and the whole issue is very, very readable. Congratulations.

O. B. Copeland
Division of Agricultural
Information, N. C. State College
Raleigh

We enjoyed your August edition of the *Carolina Farmer* and we are wondering how you got such a perfect stalk of corn for your cover picture. It is certainly an exhibition of nature at its best.

Grover Harrell
Electrification Advisor
Roanoke EMC
Rich Square

The stately corn stalk which graced our August cover was captured by John Staby, a commercial photographer from Pennsylvania, to whom we forgot to credit the photo. EDITOR.

I have been receiving your magazine for several months. I did not subscribe to it, therefore I have reason to believe it is a gift and service rendered to rural electric co-op members.

I do not agree with everything you write but I do appreciate an honest expression of each side of a matter . . . and I would like to continue receiving the magazine at the Florida address.

Warren Lehman
Scaly, N. C. and
Miami, Florida

The *Carolina Farmer* is owned and published by the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, statewide association of North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives. Individual cooperatives subscribe to the *Farmer* for their members if they wish, and such subscriptions are subject to continuation or cancellation by a vote of the members at co-op annual meetings. Mr. Lehman receives the *Farmer* by virtue of his membership in the Haywood Electric Membership Corporation at Waynesville.

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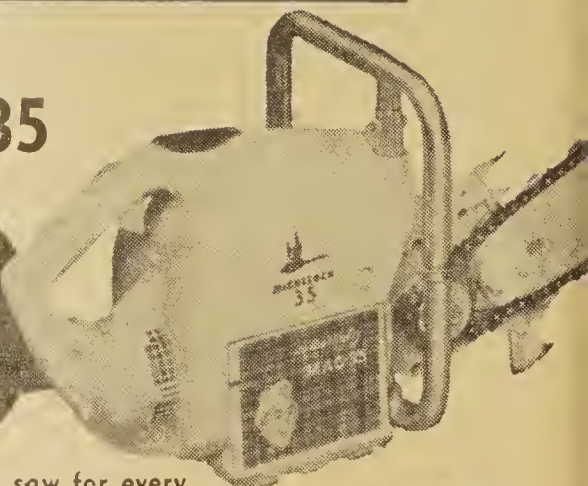
Want to sell electric farm chore equipment or home appliances? Then hire Carolina Farmer as your salesman. Every month he calls on 135,000 rural Tar Heel families, every last one of them a potential buyer of electrical merchandise. Rates on Request to Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.



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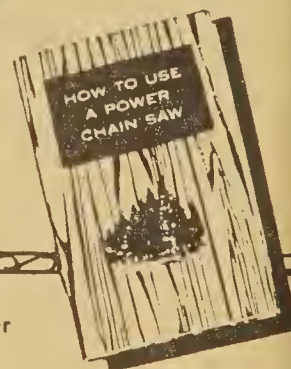
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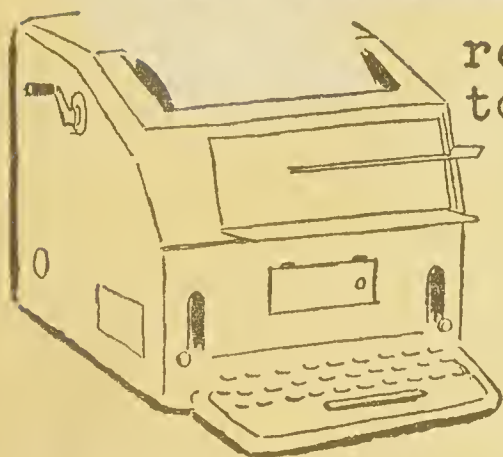
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BRIEF



reports on events of importance
to rural electric co-op members

CONGRESS APPLIES BRAKES TO TAX WRITE-
OFFS . . . CO-OPS WIN FIGHT TO GENERATE
ATOMIC POWER . . . A JONES BOY FOR TVA?
UTILITIES COMMISSION GETS A NEW MEMBER

CONGRESS HAS DRIED UP THE FAST TAX WRITE-OFF WALLOW for certain favored corporations. After December 31, 1959, these companies will have to pay their taxes along with less influential members of the herd. Between now and then, the write-offs will be limited to companies developing new and special items for the Defense Department and Atomic Energy Commission. . . . Commercial power companies and other utilities took the American public for a total subsidy of almost \$5 billion before the whistle was blown. . . . Three companies operating in North Carolina were enriched by the tax favoritism. They are Carolina Power & Light, Virginia Electric & Power, and Nantahala Power.

A RELUCTANT ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION has been ordered by Congress to build atomic energy reactors for rural electric co-ops. Despite the fact that America had fallen behind England and Russia in atomic power development in the past three years, Commission Chairman Lewis Strauss fought hard to continue his policy of turning atomic power programs over to private interests and to the exclusion of the federal government. In 1954, the commercial companies were given priority to develop atomic power; since then they have made almost no progress. Under the latest act, passed August 23, the AEC will build reactors proposed by three rural electric systems. The co-ops will furnish sites and conventional facilities for the atomic power plants. AEC will lease the facilities to the co-ops and sell them steam from the reactor as fuel for conventional generating facilities. . . . The plants will serve an experimental purpose, pointing the way ultimately to a low-cost source of power supply to satisfy rapidly increasing demands for electricity. Since rural electric system loads are doubling every five years, the co-ops feel no time should be lost in finding new power sources.

WITH THE DEATH OF COMMISSIONER DR. RAYMOND PATY in July, the Tennessee Valley Authority was left without a single friend at the helm. Chairman Herbert D. Vogel remained as the only legally constituted board member, and he has generally shown little enthusiasm for TVA. . . . Before Paty's death, President Eisenhower had nominated an unknown—Arnold Jones, former deputy director of the Budget Bureau—to a vacancy on the board. A look into the record of Jones revealed nothing to commend him for the job, which requires that directors be sympathetic to the purposes of the TVA Act. Under questioning by the Senate Public Works Committee, Jones indicated that his loyalty would be to the President if the President requested his support of an unfavorable (to TVA) self-financing bill. If he couldn't be loyal to the President, he would resign, he said. . . . The Senate failed to confirm Jones, but the President gave him a recess appointment, good until the Senate either accepts or rejects his nomination. The TVA board, with two members, is now constituted to do business. Rural electric co-ops and friends of TVA fear that Vogel's and Jones's idea of business will little help the people of the Valley.

GOVERNOR HODGES APPOINTED A NEW MAN to the N. C. Utilities Commission. He is R. Lee Whitmire of Hendersonville, veteran legislator and former Superior Court Judge. He replaces Ralph Moody, who has returned to his former position as assistant attorney general.

Box Score at Half Time

How North Carolina's

Congressmen cast their votes

on 8 important issues

in the first half

of the 85th Congress

VOTES IN COLOR CONSIDERED FAVORABLE BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION		INVESTIGATION OF MONEY POLICY	HELLS CANYON	TVA SELF- FINANCING	NIAGARA AUTHORIZATION	NIAGARA AMENDMENT	KUYKENDALL CONFIRMATION	ANTI-CO-OP AEC AMENDMENT	AMENDMENT TO RESTRICT ATOMIC POWER CONSTRUCTION
KEY: Y—YEA; N—NAY									
X—PAIRED AGAINST; O—NOT VOTING									
SENATORS									
SCOTT.....			Y	Y		N	N	N	N
ERVIN.....			Y	N		Y	N	N	N
REPRESENTATIVES									
ALEXANDER.....		N			Y			N	N
BARDEN.....		N			O			N	N
BONNER.....		Y			Y			N	N
COOLEY.....		X			Y			N	N
DURHAM.....		O			Y			N	N
FOUNTAIN.....		Y			Y			N	N
JONAS.....		N			Y			Y	Y
KITCHIN.....		N			Y			N	N
LENNON.....		Y			Y			N	Y
SCOTT.....		N			Y			N	N
SHUFORD.....		Y			Y			N	X
WHITENER.....		Y			Y			N	N

*A committee vote which helped prevent the whole house from voting on Hells Canyon

As the 85th Congress went into its half-time break last month, Congressmen who were carrying the ball for rural electrification had a slim lead, but the score was far from decisive.

Gains were made, but in almost every case they were short of the goal sought by resource development champions. On the other hand, the opposing team showed definite signs of too much quarterbacking. Some of the key players of previous years had been cut from the squad, and others weren't listening to the Administration signals as attentively as they once did.

On this page is a resume of the local plays and players on which a record was kept:

MONEY POLICY

A resolution calling upon the House Banking and Currency Committee to investigate credit policies and financial structures of the United States. Defeated by a vote of 225 to 174.

National Rural Electric Cooperative Association spokesmen feel the defeat has speeded up demands from power companies and other foes of REA for an increase in REA interest rates.

HELLS CANYON

Bill to authorize federal construction of a high dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River, thereby blocking construction of inferior dams by Idaho Power Company, and fully developing the basin's resources. Passed the Senate 45 to 38, with North Carolina's senators voting favorably.

However, companion bills were killed by a House committee which postponed action on the Senate bill until after January, 1958. Rep. George Shuford was one of two Democrats and 14 Republicans who voted to keep the whole house from considering Hells Canyon this session.

With most of Congress pretty angry at Idaho Power over its rapid tax write-off grab (CF—June, 1957), the bill had a good chance to pass the House. Time is on the side of the Administration which is carrying the fight for Idaho Power Company.

TVA SELF-FINANCING

Not the bill that TVA supporters really wanted, but acceptable to them. It permits TVA to sell bonds for financing its power program, but limits the amount outstanding to \$750 million, and restricts TVA to its present area. Passed the Senate 61 to 20.

A better bill, from the standpoint of rural electric cooperatives, municipalities, and other power-short customers

of TVA, is one reported out by the House Public Works Committee. It doesn't contain the two limitations in the Senate bill. The House will probably consider it early in the next session.

NIAGARA AUTHORIZATION

To redevelop Niagara Falls power, authorize issuance of license to State of New York. Passed the House 313-75 and the Senate by a voice vote. It's a compromise bill sponsored by Senator Kerr (Okla.), and contains two provisions distasteful to rural electric co-operatives and other non-profit power buyers who are given preference in buying public power.

The act provides that no more than 20 per cent of the block of power reserved for preference customers can be exported into neighboring states; **it's a crippling blow to Co-ops, and to cities with their own power systems,** since 75 per cent of all the preference load within 300 miles of the project is in neighboring states (Pennsylvania and Ohio).

The other objectionable feature co-ops see in the act provides that power can be transmitted to points within "reasonable" economic transmission distance.

Still the co-ops supported the bill as the best they could get.

NIAGARA AMENDMENT

An amendment to strike the word "reasonable" from "reasonable economic transmission distance." It was defeated in the Senate 48 to 30. Rural electrics fear the word "reasonable" will be interpreted narrowly, and preference customers in neighboring states will be even more severely restricted in use of Niagara power.

KUYKENDALL CONFIRMATION

Chairman of the Federal Power Com-

mission Jerome Kuykendall is the first Presidential nomination ever to be opposed by National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. From many quarters, Kuykendall has been charged with failure to adhere to the intent of Congress in administering the FPC. When the President reappointed him, a large number of Congressmen appeared before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to testify against him. Nevertheless, the committee reported his confirmation and the Senate approved him by a vote of 50 to 25.

ANTI-CO-OP AMENDMENT

This (defeated) amendment to the Atomic Energy Commission Authorization bill was less favorable to rural electric co-ops than the bill as reported out of committee.

The authorization bill itself is a partial victory for those who have fought for the federal government to take the lead in atomic power development.

Passed by House and Senate in the final days of the session, the act implements a \$352-million atomic power construction program. Among other things, Congress directed the AEC to build reactors proposed by three rural electric systems and two municipalities.

The federal program also includes funds for construction of an experimental reactor at Hanford, Wash., and \$3 million for engineering a \$40 million atomic power plant similar to Britain's Calder Hall model.

The controversial Power Reactor Development Corporation's fast breeder reactor at Monroe, Mich., was denied federal funds.

AMENDMENT TO RESTRICT FEDERAL ATOMIC POWER CONSTRUCTION

Supported by AEC Chairman Strauss, this amendment would have prevented the construction of a 40,000 kw gas-cooled power reactor and a 15,000 kw plutonium reactor. The amendment was defeated.

President Eisenhower signed the AEC Authorization bill, but warned, "I wish to make it clear that I will oppose the expenditure of public money for the construction and operation by the government of any large scale power reactor . . . unless private enterprise has first received reasonable opportunity to bear or share the costs."

The President's "Atomic Partnership" plan has been operating for the past three years, and during that time the power companies have made almost no progress in atomic power development.



Masters at Farming



Mrs. Wyona Johnson welcomes Master Farm Family, the Woodrow Paynes, to Davie EMC's annual meeting.

Last month in Mocksville, 5,000 members of Davie Electric Membership Corporation gathered under a warm September sun for "an all day meeting and dinner on the ground." They came from all along the co-op's lines to discuss common problems with their neighbors, to share a cooperative luncheon, prepared by the co-op's finest cooks, and, most of all, to conduct the business necessary to the operation of their electric business.

Dairy-farmer J. Woodrow Payne of Alexander County typifies the kind of conscientious, business-minded citizen who has helped make Davie Electric

the successful business it is today. When a *Carolina Farmer* photographer found farmer Payne, the co-op's business meeting was in session. The photographer was anxious to get a picture of Payne and his family, but he was asked by the farmer-businessman to wait. This was Payne's business and he wanted to know what kind of shape it was in.

Woodrow Payne attends to all his business equally well, and this sound practice is followed by each member of his family. "Tending to their business" is certainly one of the many reasons the Payne family was named a

"Master Farm Family" recently by the *Progressive Farmer*, which sponsors this contest annually in conjunction with the Extension Service.

This happy Master Farm Family consists of eight members. There are Mr. and Mrs. Payne, the oldest son, Larry, 22, and identical twins, Ronald and Donald, 10. Then there is Larry's wife, Shelby, and their baby boys, Tommy and Timmy.

Larry is still on the farm because his father found the answer to the old question, "how you gonna keep 'em down on the farm?" He saw to it that

(Continued on Page 24)

How To Buy A Used Car

Buying a used car is like proposing marriage. Too late—you may find that a coat of paint has been used to cover a multitude of sins.

But while human beings have the happy knack of adjusting to one another, a bad deal over a used car can be your last deal.

This is not to say that all used cars are unsafe. Far from it. In terms of numbers sold, the used car market is very much larger than the new car market—and most buyers drive away satisfied—in attractive serviceable vehicles, according to National Bonded Cars, the oldest and largest of the automobile warranty firms, which inspects and warrants thousands of cars a month.

But even if you assume that only a few used cars are lemons, how can you

(Continued on Page 23)



Poking with finger along lower edge of body, doors, trunk lid and fender joints will betray weakened metal. Dimpled or pitted spots indicate rusting from inside, which will spread and require costly repairs.

a Trip in The Dark

By CHARLES OVERMAN
Agricultural Engineer

"You'll have to stay off this leg for a few days," ordered the doctor after he had examined Sam's badly swollen knee. Sam grimaced as he thought of the cut hay lying in the field and the rain predicted for the next afternoon. In the dark he had fallen over the rake he was going to use.

Sam's farm is no different from hundreds of others in North Carolina whose buildings and lots are unlighted after dark. On these farms, machinery, fences, stairs, ladders, and even mud-holes become silent, waiting traps in a blackened obstacle course farmers must stumble through while doing late evening chores or making early morning work preparations. And it doesn't make sense, for one of the cheapest investments a farmer can make is what he spends for good farmstead lighting.

It takes wise planning and spending, but a good lighting system costs less than most equipment and can easily save more, in doctor bills alone, than it originally cost.

In planning a yard lighting system, your first consideration should be to locate the lights where they will illuminate the chore paths and the machinery storage areas. The lighting fixtures may be mounted on buildings, at the gables or corners, or on poles provided for lighting purposes. The central meter or yard pole in the wiring system is also a good location. Regardless of where the fixtures are mounted, they should be placed at least 15 feet above the ground in order to give good coverage and adequate light to the yard area.

Shallow dome or angle dome reflector fixtures will do an effective general lighting job. For special areas, such as the machinery storage area, floodlights give a more concentrated type



That settles it! Tomorrow you get lights for the yard.

of light that may be desirable. Floodlights are also effective in general yard lighting.

The best reflector fixtures are white on the inside to provide good reflection. You should use bulbs of at least 200 watts, frequently larger.

Floodlights will give flexibility to your lighting system. Most floodlight fixtures are adjustable, allowing you to direct the light where you need it most. Also, for pole-top mounting, a three-bulb floodlight fixture will give you more light in a larger yard area than a single reflector fixture. A portable floodlight will give you light for special night work or machinery repairs. Always use weatherproof bulbs. You will find that the 250-watt floodlamp will give you the light you need and will be the one most commonly stocked by stores.

The best yard lighting system will probably employ both reflector and floodlight fixtures. Convenient switches will make a system easy to operate. Yard light control switches at the house and the yard, plus individual switches for controlling "special area" lights, will give you the convenience you want. A switch at the house will also enable you to turn "on" the lights in case of

theft or marauding that might occur in the farmyard.

In the farm buildings, good lighting is absolutely necessary for both production and safety. A dimly-lit work area slows the worker. A darkened stairway or ladder is a "fall-trap." A shadowed washbasin may result in unclean milking utensils. A saw improperly lighted may claim a finger. Improper lighting may mean the difference between a profit and a loss on the grading bench.

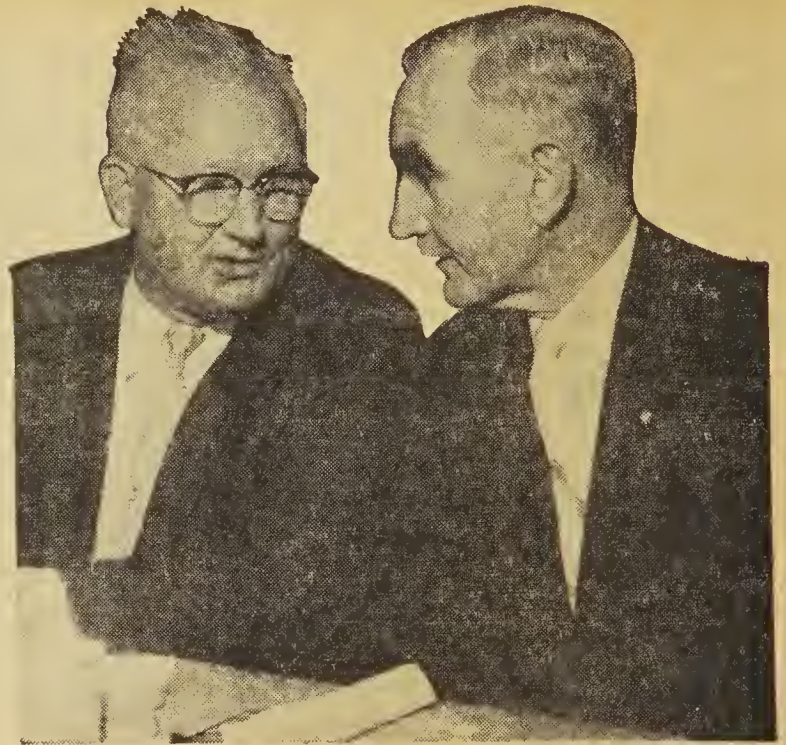
Fluorescent fixtures on 12- to 15-foot centers or incandescent fixtures on 10- to 12-foot centers are good for your dairy barn. 40-watt tubes in single or double tube fluorescent fixtures or 100-watt bulbs in incandescent fixtures should be placed over the litter and feed alleys and over the maternity or calf pen(s).

Small milkhouse rooms should have at least one central fixture each. You should place a fixture every 10 feet for larger rooms. It is well to have a fixture over the washtubs and the can storage racks or cooler. "Slimline" fluorescent fixtures are useful for this type of lighting.

Your poultry house lighting system
(Continued on Page 24)

the AUGUST MEETING

By J. C. BROWN, JR.



AWAY from their crossroads stores, farms, and offices, the farmers and small businessmen who direct the affairs of Tarheel Electric Membership Association came to Raleigh for what they call, simply, "The August Meeting."

For 2½ days they talked, and what they said and did made it the most significant statewide meeting since that day in November of 1950 when representatives of 11 rural electric cooperatives associated to protect their common interests.

This time their voices were considerably stronger than they were seven years ago. Now they spoke for all 32 rural electrics in the state, and in the interests of more than 700,000 users of co-op power.

Most of their remarks were directed at foes within the present national Administration, the N. C. Utilities Commission, and here and there a North Carolina Congressman who had been overcome by the considerable spectre of a giant power trust. Their words were pretty harsh, but as one farmer

said, "It's time to call 'em what they are, and we're big enough to know the difference between a tiger and a pussy cat."

The first tiger to be belled was the N. C. Utilities Commission. The Association passed a strongly-worded resolution denouncing the commission for "retarding rural telephone development in North Carolina."

Shorter, but no less emphatic, were resolutions opposing the passage of the Administration-sponsored Capehart bill to raise REA interest rates, and condemning Secretary Benson's action requiring the REA Administrator to submit loan applications in excess of \$500,000 to an assistant secretary of agriculture.

One Eisenhower appointee rated a laudatory resolution for a job well done. He is REA Administrator David Hamil, who, it is rumored, may be kicked off "the team" for his friendship to the co-ops. The Association praised him for the "excellent job he is doing" and pledged their support and good will in the performance of his duties.

Already aware of the Utilities Commission's recent order directing Central Telephone Company to re-invade Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation's territory, newspapers gave wide play to the Association's unprecedented candor in denouncing the Utilities Commission. Several of them, chiefly, Raleigh's *News & Observer*, took to their editorial pages to agree with the co-ops.

Subsequently, the Governor pledged the influence of his office to try to get



These directors have never missed a meeting of their local co-op's board. They are (l-r) W. B. Branch, Lumberton; H. A. Cooper, Sanford; H. W. Doub, East Bend; Mrs. Lucy Smith, Raeford; Zell Brown, Asheboro; A. B. Hurt, Jefferson; and W. R. Oates, Bessmer City. They were among 103 directors who received special recognition at the August meeting.

the Commission and the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority to work out any differences that were impeding the spread of telephone service to rural people.

The other resolutions take on meaning when set against the background of some recent trends. Bill Crisp, executive manager of Tarheel Electric, put these trends in plain words in his report to the directors.

He called the Capehart bill and Benson's order to send loan requests "upstairs" two more documents in a rapidly growing stack of evidence that

the present Administration is deliberately trying to destroy the REA program.

"The facts speak for themselves—all you've got to do is read them.

"I don't care what party sits in the White House," Crisp said. "If you make your banker subject to political whims, your program is in danger."

Sen. Wayne Morse, the most vigorous defender of America's natural resources, spoke to 180 directors and guests at a steak supper at Umstead Park on the opening night of the meeting.

Without apology, he denounced North Carolina Congressman George Shuford for his role in bottling up in committee the bill for federal development of Hells Canyon. It was a role Shuford shared with Democrats Adam Clayton Powell of New York and Haley of Florida, and all of the Republican committee members.

"Shuford and Haley, I regret to say, performed the tasks of the private power companies. They voted to withhold from the people one of their greatest properties," Morse charged.

(Continued on Page 31)

WHEREAS, the attitude of the North Carolina Utilities Commission towards the development of rural telephone service in North Carolina is very disturbing, in that, although a lower percentage of farms have telephone service in North Carolina than in any of the adjoining states, namely Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, the North Carolina Utilities Commission appears determined:

1. To refuse to assume its full responsibility in ordering and directing commercial telephone companies to extensively serve large unserved rural areas. We know that year after year North Carolina farm organizations have adopted resolutions imploring the Commission to assume its responsibility in bringing about expansion of rural telephone service, only to have the resolutions ignored.

We know that the official records of the North Carolina Utilities Commission are practically void of instances in which the Commission has, under official order, directed commercial telephone companies to provide extensive service in rural areas.

We contend that this apathy with respect to rural telephone development has reached such a point that rural people no longer regard the Commission as a state agency through which they, the people, can secure relief, but rather as a state agency which, in spirit and in fact, protects the interests of larger utility corporations.

We contend that the failure of the Commission has materially retarded rural telephone development in North Carolina.

2. To manifest an attitude of non-cooperation and hostility towards rural people who, having failed in every other approach, organize telephone membership corporations to provide themselves with telephone service.

This attitude of non-cooperation and hostility has been manifest in both word and action of the Commission: Numerous official documents contain statements which belittle, criticize, tend to reflect upon and, we believe, act to the detriment of, the rural telephone program—as promoted by the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority through non-profit telephone membership corpora-

tions with loan funds from the National Rural Electrification Administration. The Commission, for reasons known only to itself, has on numerous occasions failed to accord telephone membership corporations recognition, consideration, and protection of the law comparable to that accorded to commercial telephone companies.

We know that, although officially requested to do so, the Commission has refused to study and develop a standard, extended area service contract which they will require the commercial telephone companies under their jurisdiction to execute with telephone membership corporations.

AND WHEREAS, a recent official order of the Commission, P-10, Sub. 72, is most shocking and, we hold, erroneous, arbitrary, capricious and abusive, in that, in our opinion, it violates the spirit, if not the letter, of a recent judgment by L. Richardson Preyer, Judge of Superior Court, rendered in respect to an identical issue and the very same general community as were involved in P-10, Sub. 72. (See p. 9, last issue of *CF*.)

AND WHEREAS, we know that the rural people of North Carolina are those who are suffering as a result of the failure of the Commission to cooperate fully in every approach of providing rural telephone service and to fully lend its prestige and authority, as spelled out by law, in implementing and assisting telephone membership corporations to provide rural telephone service where it, the Commission, is unwilling to direct a commercial telephone company to serve large unserved areas in their entirety, or where the commercial telephone company is unwilling so to serve;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED, DO HEREBY RESOLVE:

That we do this day call upon the North Carolina Utilities Commission to change its attitude of non-cooperation and hostility towards telephone membership corporations, and to assume an attitude of cooperation and implementation of rural telephone development in North Carolina through every means available to the people, including particularly the means provided by non-profit telephone membership corporations.



Joe Haywood Thomas, left, and Edgar Allen Johnson, are handy at staking tomatoes or wiring a fence.

from Waterduck to Lawyer

T. D. Williamson, Negro farm agent serving Rockingham County, looked fondly at the little colored boy wearing the green 4-H emblem on his white T-shirt.

"Horseshoe pitcher and waterduck, that's Joe," he said. "Everytime I come hunting him he's either in the river or pitching horseshoes."

An ear-to-ear grin split the scrubbed brown face of Joe Haywood Thomas, 12. He was proud of the easy comradeship that existed between him—a small boy—and this husky, respected man—an educated man, too, with a degree from Cornell University.

Joe is half of a team that won the statewide Negro 4-H Electric Demonstration Contest, sponsored by Tarheel Electric Membership Association. It was the first thing Joe had ever won, but because of it, it probably won't be the last.

Born without substantial means, there weren't many projects or contests readily available to Joe. He's one of 10 children of Mr. and Mrs. Haywood Thomas, and their small

farm just doesn't yield enough to go around. So Joe lives with his grandmother, Mrs. Della Smith, near Ruffin.

Joe is blessed with one thing that money can't buy, and that's a quick mind and a polite, pleasant personality. Williamson spotted Joe when a member of the 4-H Electric demonstration team moved away, and he encouraged him to enter the contest.

Teamed with Edgar Allen Johnson, also 12, he described and demonstrated the safe wiring of an electric fence. It won the state championship, and two handsome pieces of luggage for the boys, who first put them to use when they came to Raleigh to present their demonstration before the August meeting of Tarheel Electric.

Unhesitatingly, Joe can spiel off his likes and ambitions in order of precedence.

First, he likes to earn money, and does; he has a lawn-mowing contract with several homeowners in Ruffin, and he helps his daddy in tobacco. He uses the money he earns to buy his

school clothes, and manages to save a little toward his education.

In school, this sixth grader's favorite subject is spelling.

Does he like baseball? A grin answers that. His favorite team? The Yankees. His favorite player? Willie Mays.

His future? He's going to be a lawyer.

The other half of the team, while the same age as Joe, stands a head taller, and he has the shyness of most boys who have outgrown their years.

Edgar's father is a railroad man, but the 4-H'er helps his uncle farm, and he tends the family garden.

Reluctantly, and with some prompting from his mother (Mrs. Julius Johnson), he admitted he was pretty good in mathematics at school (the seventh grade at Organ Hill's Lincoln School).

Like Joe, his sport is baseball. His team is the Dodgers; alas, his favorite player retired last year after being sold.

Edgar's future: he's going to be a civil engineer.

FOR THE FIRST TIME . . .

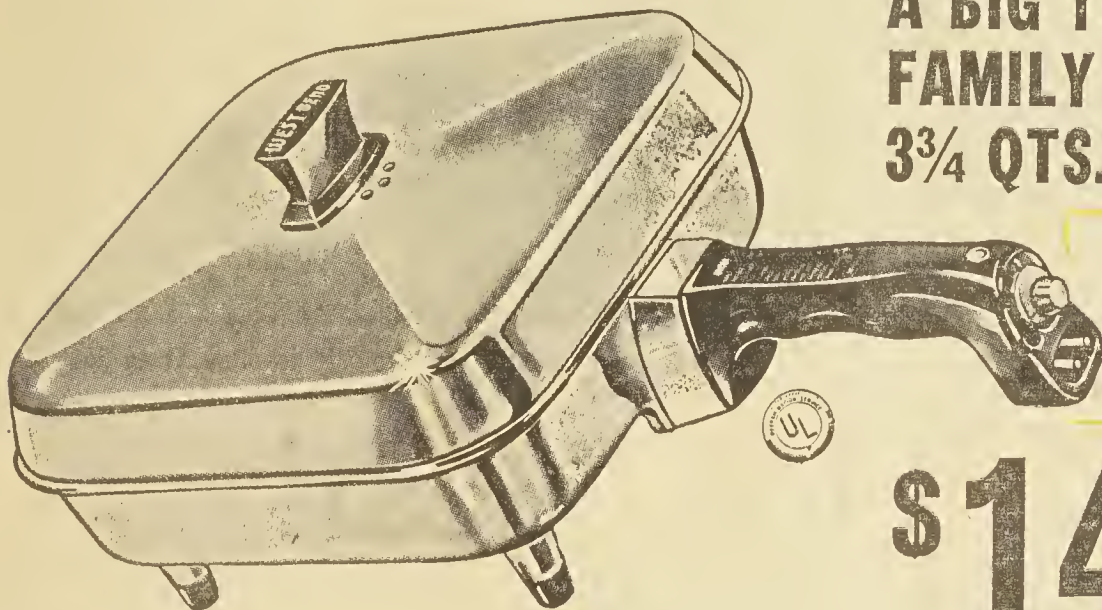
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ROUTE & BOX NO.TOWN



One of the feature attractions at last year's State Fair was a brick laying competition held in front of State Fair Arena. Brick layers can show their skills again at the '57 fair. Information will be available at the fair.

All That Meat!

North Carolina's

"biggest show"

opens for its 90th year



The N. C. State Fair midway will sparkle with shows such as this from a former fair.

Yessire—there's a lot of meat in the 90th annual North Carolina State Fair—and it's not confined to the midway. From ferris wheels to educational exhibits—from baton twirlers to folk singing, this year's fair, to be held in Raleigh, October 15-19, should live up to its unofficial title, "the greatest show in North Carolina."

The "meatiest" part of the educational side of the fair will be found in the fairground's finest exhibit space—the arena's south concourse. Here, food meats—from farm to table—will be in the spotlight, and 30 outstanding exhibits will depict the story of meats, their production, processing and marketing. These exhibits will include a miniature slaughter house.

Evening entertainment in the arena will be brilliant with a star-studded program unprecedented in State Fair history. Among the television, radio and movie headliners are: Julius La Rosa, Carmel Quinn, Johnny Long and his band, the Four Lads, George Hamilton

IV, and Brenda Lee. La Rosa and Carmel Quinn will perform in the arena Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of fair week; the Four Lads, Hamilton, and Brenda Lee will be in the arena on the evenings of the 17th, 18th and 19th. The music of Johnny Long's band can be heard nightly during fair week in the arena. Jack Durant of television fame will MC the last showing at the arena on Saturday evening. All performances begin at 8 p. m.

George Hamid brings to North Carolina fairgoers entertainment talent he has gathered from all over the world and whipped into an "International Revue," a spectacular grandstand show which will play nightly during fair week at 7:30 p. m.

The midway will sparkle again this year with the James E. Strates Shows, consisting of 30 "exhilarating" rides and 26 "spectacular" shows.

There will be popcorn stands, cotton candy concessions, balloons, fireworks, carousels—and everything that makes a fair a fair, and a midway a midway.

On Wednesday afternoon, October 16, at 1:30 p. m., the latest models in modern farm machinery will parade in front of the grandstand with all the pomp and pride of a beauty pageant.

A bevy of pretty majorettes will compete for the title of North Carolina's Championship Baton Twirler on Saturday at 11 a. m. Registration for the twirlers will be held immediately preceding the contest, from 10:30 until

11. Final judging will be completed during the Saturday evening arena show, and "Queen Twirler" will receive her trophy from an unannounced celebrity.

Some good old-fashioned singing will set the stage for the opening of the fair, as the fifth annual State Fair Singing Convention goes into session on Sunday, October 13 at 1:30 p. m. in the arena. Trophies will be presented to the best soloist, duet, trio, mixed, female, and male quartets.

And Bascom Lamar Lunsford will again supervise the popular Fair Folk Festival, now in its 10th year. This festival was begun in 1948 to provide entertainment for fair visitors, and to encourage an interest in the preservation of our native folk arts. Three separate programs a day during fair week will be held at 11 a. m., 2 p. m., and 5:30 p. m. A grand total of \$1,000 in prize money and trophies has been set aside for this particular competitive classification.

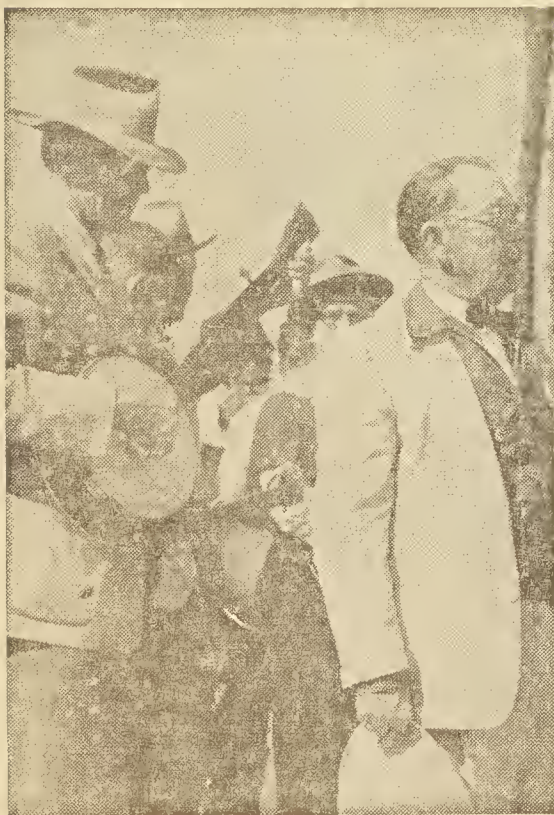
Some lucky fairgoer will go back home with the deed to a \$35,000 modern, air-conditioned house in his pocket. Called "Dreamhouse Limited," the house has been built near the arena as a commercial exhibit. Entrance to the exhibit will be \$1 and with the price of each admission comes the chance of winning the dream house. A drawing to determine the winner will be held at the end of fair week.

A few changes have been made in competitions this year: There will be no dual-purpose cattle in the 1957 fair, and crafts exhibits will be moved to the Village of Yesteryear.

One notable addition has been added. A special "Fairtime" photographic contest will be open to professional photographers and newspaper cameramen. Only scenes made immediately preceding, during or immediately following the 1957 fair may be entered. Final judging will not be done until January, and winning entries will be displayed at the '58 fair.

Macon, Surry, Montgomery, Nash and Chowan Counties will present exhibits depicting certain phases of their programs for better farming and better rural living, as they have accepted North Carolina's "Challenge Program." These five counties were chosen to represent the five "Challenge" areas on the basis of recommendations from the district representatives of the North Carolina Board of Farm Organizations and Agencies, which sponsors the "Challenge Program."

Two days during fair week have been specified as "youth days": Tuesday, October 15 is Wake County School Day. Friday, October 18 is Young North Carolinian's Day and 4-H Club Day. On these days, school children in the state will be admitted free on special tickets from school superintendents.



Bascom Lamar Lunsford will lead the tenth annual State Fair Folk Festival.



The joy in this girl's face as she throws a baseball to win a kewpie doll seems to typify the fun of a fair, as does the crowd around her.



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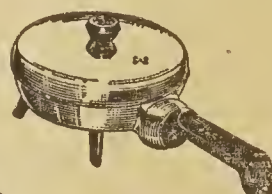
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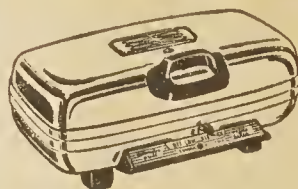
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Farm Fire

(Continued from Page 4)

wetting down adjacent buildings, it cannot be expected to be effective on a fire which has gained any headway.

"Where such systems are already installed, connections and hose lengths should be provided for fire-fighting. When a new system is being planned or a replacement of existing equipment made, pumping capacity of at least 500 gallons per hour (8-1/3 gallons per minute) should be specified and the supply increased to meet this demand, or storage added if necessary.

"An effective fire stream through a small nozzle requires 8 to 10 gallons a minute. The system should be capable of maintaining this flow uninterrupted for a period of at least two hours.

"It is not assumed that such a supply will extinguish a fire well underway in a barn or other large building. In such cases, protection of adjoining buildings is the principal function, and this protection must be provided until the fire is well burned out."

Combustible substances like hay, straw and gasoline, sparks from machinery, lighting, striking matches and smoking—all these are factors that increase the danger of fire on the farm.

Necessary safety precautions must be taken, both as regards original farm construction and any new buildings to be added to existing structures.

Proper spacing and construction of buildings on the farm are highly important in minimizing fire hazards, the Board of Farm Fire Underwriters points out. In general, 150 feet between buildings is considered sufficient for safety. If possible, prevailing winds should blow across a hypothetical line connecting house and barn.

Plenty of hydrant outlets should be included—at strategic outlets around the farm home and outbuildings.

Generally speaking, the location of hydrant outlets is determined by the storage of combustible materials. The barn and any other outbuildings used to store dry animal feeds should have hydrant outlets nearby so that a stream of water can be brought into instant play in the event of fire.

Hydrants and outside faucets should be of the frost-proof type, so that water will continue to run freely in the coldest weather. Exposed piping should be protected with thermostatic heating tape. After all, frozen faucets and water lines render a water system useless

when fire breaks out in sub-zero weather.

Hose lengths and reels and ladders of various lengths should be centrally stored, to facilitate putting the equipment into action in the event of a fire emergency.

There should be at least one 100-foot hose, and one 50-foot hose. A one-inch hose is preferable to a 5/8-inch hose, since the former delivers water at a

rate two-and-one-half times faster than the latter.

Often a second water system will prove the best answer to a plentiful supply for fire-fighting. The auxiliary system can be used the rest of the time for irrigation and other water requirements around the farm. Besides that, it will serve as an emergency supply should the other system be temporarily out of operation for any reason.

MORE WATER EVERYWHERE

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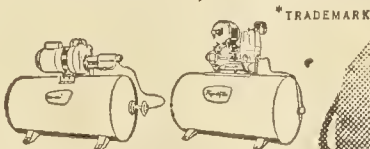
Meets FHA
Requirements

• **WATER
SYSTEMS**

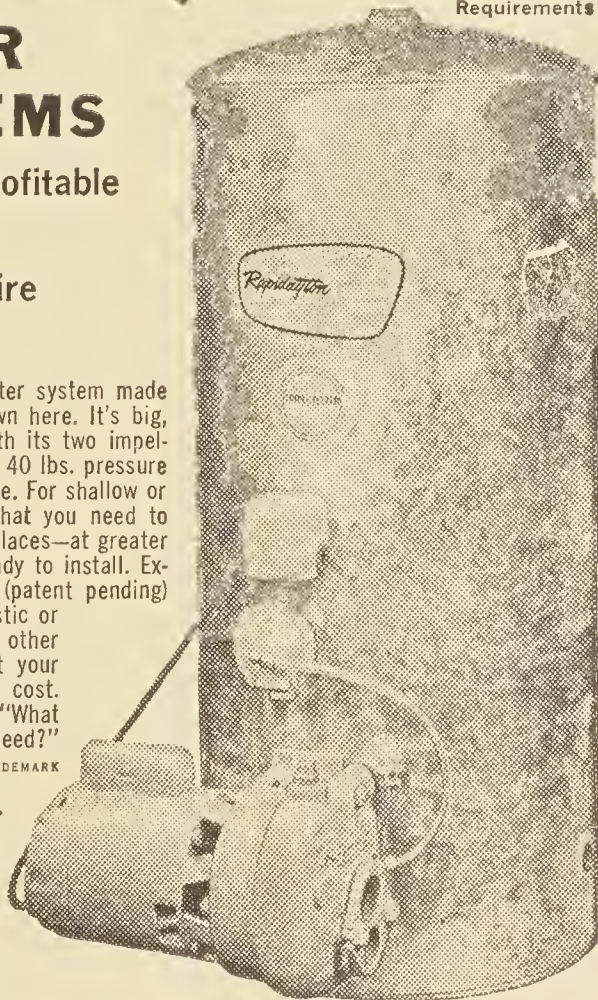
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• For Better Fire
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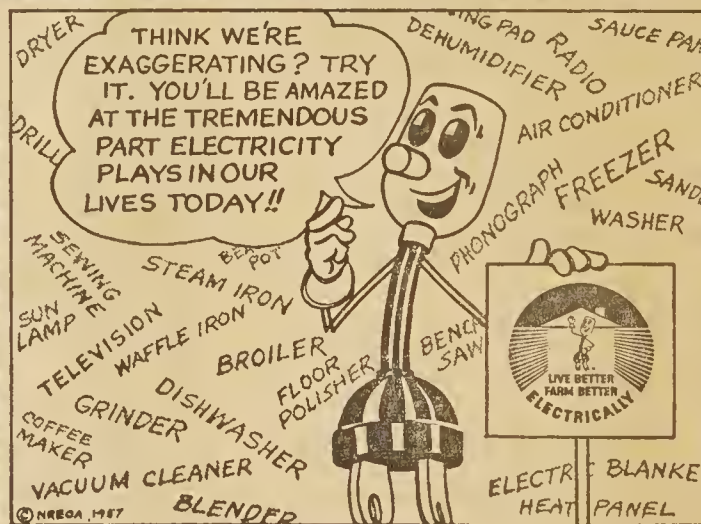
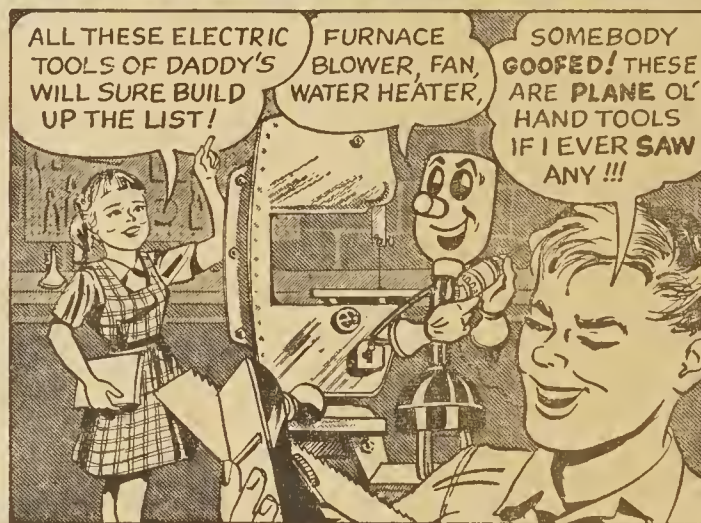
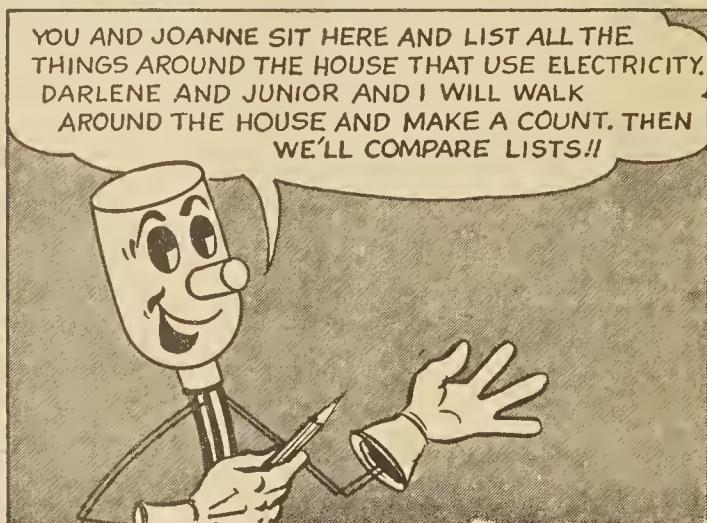
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AROUND THE HOUSE



Electrical tips to help the
home handyman—
and woman, too.

By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

Electrical wall outlets may be seriously damaged if appliance plugs with bent prongs are continually used in them. Bent prongs, which have been bent to make the plug stay in an outlet, exert an undue amount of pressure on the electrical contacts in the outlet. The pressure will eventually force the contacts apart, breaking them or making them useless.

When a plug refuses to stay in an outlet, replace it with a new rubber plug. A plug with spring-type prongs, illustrated in the drawing above, is best. The rubber, unlike plastic, will not break if stepped-on or dropped. The replacement of a plug costs only a few cents whereas having a new outlet installed may cost a few dollars.

Brass drop-cord sockets are not suited for use in damp places or places exposed to weather. The only insulation between the brass outer shell and the internal electrical connections is a thin piece of paper insulation that either deteriorates rapidly in dampness, or absorbs enough moisture to become a conductor of electricity rather than an insulator. Anyone fingering the socket switch after this insulation has broken down is in for a nasty shock, particularly if the floor or ground is wet.

Porcelain sockets are best for damp basements, pump houses, garages, milk houses, exposed places such as porches, carports, tool sheds, and other places where damp conditions might exist.

Insulating hot water pipes saves you money. The insulation will prevent the escape of heat from hot water within the pipes, prevent exposed hot water pipes from freezing in cold weather, and help eliminate any dampness caused by condensation on the pipes.

Check under your house before cold weather arrives and look for exposed water pipes. It's cheaper to insulate them than to have repairs made.

How to buy a Used Car

(Continued from Page 12)

make sure *you* don't get stuck with that one?

One way is to know how to spot the tell-tale signs of trouble—past, present and future. Don't be afraid to inspect your dealer's wares. An honest dealer has nothing to hide and won't object to your desire to assure yourself of getting a good car.

If you can't get an iron-clad warranty on a used car, follow these suggestions and you'll avoid a lot of heartache, expense and, conceivably, tragedy.

1. *On the lot* examine the body panels and roof in bright daylight. Repainted areas indicate patched-up damage. If this is extensive on body panels or on top, it may indicate damage to the car's basic structure.

2. Poking with finger along lower edge of body, doors, trunk lid and fender joints will betray weakened metal. Dimpled or pitted spots indicate rusting from inside, which will spread and require costly repairs.

3. Stoop at side of car and grasp the top of the front tire firmly with both hands; push it in and with considerable force. Loud clunking sounds indicate the presence of worn suspension parts and possibly worn bearings—both expensive repair jobs.

4. A further check on suspension: Stoop directly in front of the car and observe whether the tops of the front wheels are closer together than the bottoms. "Splaying" indicates front-end misalignment or bent or badly worn parts.

5. Examine engine for leaks—water

or oil. At best, these indicate worn gaskets or need for radiator repair; at worst, they may mean need for new radiator core or a cracked block or cylinder head.

6. With front wheels pointed straight ahead, gently rotate steering wheel. More than two inches of play before front wheels respond points up need for adjustment or replacement of parts.

7. With windows down, open and close doors. If they sag, fit badly and must be slammed, suspect a damaged frame and reject car. Check locks, latches and window hardware.

8. Feel seats for sagging—or broken springs. They're expensive to replace, indicate high mileage and possible abuse.

9. Examine pedals, floor mats and arm rests. Worn? They mean high mileage. Also look for greasing stickers on left door post. They show true mileage, are often overlooked.

10. Operate starter, listen for grinding or clanking sounds—signs of worn or missing teeth on the flywheel gear ring, a big repair job. After engine's started, get out and listen for rattles, knocks or grinding noises. Blue smoke from the exhaust when engine is raced means need for new piston rings soon—an investment of some \$100 or so.

11. *On the road* start the car. Check the clutch or automatic transmission for smooth engagement both forward and in reverse. Any grabbing, jerking or chattering indicates the need for adjustment or replacement of parts.

IT PAYS to Keep Water from Freezing!



LINE-O-HEAT

World's largest-selling heat tape to keep pipes, pumps, etc., from freezing. Easy to install, safe, dependable, inexpensive. 9 sizes from 3' to 80'. From \$2.45 for 120-volt service. Also 40', 80', 120', 160' lengths for laying cage waterers, soil warming, snow removal, etc., with 3' extension cord for connecting to 240-volt service. From \$9.90. Adjustable thermostat cuts operating cost, makes use automatic. \$6.95.



AUTOMATIC POULTRY WATER WARMER

Flocks have averaged 12 more eggs per hen when water was kept at 50° with U/L and C.S.A. approved warmer. Costs less than an egg a day to use. \$6.45.



POULTRY TROUGH WARMER

Keep water in shallow trough open at 10°. Made of Line-O-Heat in rust-resistant wire coil. Safe, easy to use; lay in trough, plug in. For 4'-6' trough, \$4.45; 8'-10' trough, \$5.95.



FLOATING STOCK TANK DE-ICER

Safely places 500 watts of heat just below surface to keep water open in sub-zero weather. Thermostat control. \$10.95. Without float, warmer automatically will keep 10 gal. of water at about 50° in room at 0°. \$9.95.



AUTOMATIC POULTRY WATERING FOUNTAIN

Highest quality brass fountain has provision for no-freeze protection to 0°. Fountain with guard, \$6.95. Heater, \$4.95. Both, \$11.20.

WRITE FOR FREE
LITERATURE

THE **SMITH-GATES** CORP.
FARMINGTON, CONN.

IF YOUR DEALER DOESN'T
HAVE IT, ORDER DIRECT

Lighting

(Continued from Page 13)

should consist of 40-watt bulbs in a single overhead row of fixtures on 10- to 15-foot centers for houses up to 25 feet in width. For wider houses, two rows of lights may be required. A rule of thumb for poultry house lighting is to allow 40 watts of light for every 100 square feet of floor space and make your feeding and watering areas the best-lighted ones. Shallow dome reflectors will aid in directing the light, and time-clock switches will make the system automatic.

In incubator, brooder, and egg rooms, allow for at least one fixture for every 12 square feet of floor space.

In your hay mow and feed grinding and mixing rooms, enclosed, dust-proof lighting fixtures and switches are recommended.

The general lighting requirement for a farm shop is one fixture for every 200 square feet of floor space, plus 100-watt bulbs in shallow dome reflectors every 8 to 10 feet above the workbench and over every permanently placed machine.

Once you have purchased your materials, get a competent electrician to install your system. One mistake by an amateur may bring you an explosion in a dusty feed room or a fire in some other building.

For more details on farmstead lighting, see your local electric co-op officials or write directly to *The Carolina Farmer*, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY

ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

I'll Send You These Products

FOR

**FREE
TRIAL**



And Show You How to
Make Money in Full or
Spare Time without
Experience and with-
out Putting Up a Penny

Just send me your name and I'll rush you PREPAID these full-size packages of famous Blair Home Products: Cosmetics, Flavorings, Foods, etc. Make money introducing to friends, neighbors. Special bargains, valuable premiums, spectacular offers put you into a successful business of your own overnight. You don't need experience, and I give you credit. Assortment of full-size products for FREE TRIAL ready! Send no money. Write today.

BLAIR, Dept. 516 AU Lynchburg, Va.

Masters at Farming

(Continued from Page 12)

when the time came for his oldest son to make a decision about his future, living conditions on his farm were equally as good as those in town.

And Larry decided to stay down on the farm. Since he was 11 years old, he and his father have carried on a remarkably satisfactory father-son partnership. Each year, Larry has taken over more and more of the farm management, assumed increased financial responsibilities in the business, and shared accordingly in the profits. Larry's young twin brothers have already entered the family farm business, and, no doubt, they like their big brother will stay on the farm and help keep the farm in the family.

The Paynes accepted the "Master Farm Family" title humbly. Said Mrs. Payne, "Woodrow and I are just hard-working dirt farmers. I don't see why they'd give it to us."

But the contest judges had found that the Paynes were mighty progressive "dirt farmers." They cited:

- the increase in size and quality of the family's Jersey herd during the past few years.

- the outstanding job they have done in remodeling and redecorating the old two-story Payne homestead.

- the tremendous contributions this family had made to their community, their neighbors and their church.

"The Paynes are hard-working people with a purpose," the judges agreed. "And no one ever deserved the honor more than they."

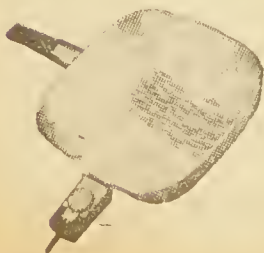
The adaptability of the Payne family to the changing agricultural picture has made them the focal point of much publicity. The United States Gypsum Company has dedicated two entire issues of its magazine to the Paynes—one featuring the elder Paynes, and the second devoted to the home of young Larry and his family. Daily newspapers in the state have sung the praises of the family, and Mrs. Payne once graced the cover of the *Conductor*, Davie Electric's newsletter.



"You will now learn the origin of that quaint expression—the trouble call."



Here are a few of the many, many items you can choose



The Carolina Farmer believes you can move into the MODERN AGE OF ELECTRIC COOKING on \$100 or less, and to prove it we are offering:

\$100.00
worth of electric appliances
FREE
and you pick the prizes

For "co-op couples" only — recently married or engaged — who are in the process of setting up housekeeping

HERE'S ALL YOU DO: Imagine you have \$100 with which to buy cooking equipment for your kitchen. With electricity in the house, of course you make up your mind to buy *Table-Top Electric Cooking Appliances*—the fry-pans, sauce pans, grills, such as you see in the column at left.

SHOP AROUND, hear the merits of the different brands and appliances, find out their standard (or "Fair Trade") prices, and fill in the coupon below. Tell us why you selected each item—use 25 words or less per appliance. In other words, why did you want this particular item? What need does it fill in your home? Then mail your entry to us at the below address.

HERE'S WHAT WE DO: Our judges will select a winning couple on the basis of how wisely it made its imaginary purchases.

IF YOU ARE the winning couple, we will buy the exact items you select—at absolutely no expense to you. We will accompany you to the dealer of your choice to get them, or we will buy them here in Raleigh and deliver them to you, whichever you desire.

IN ENTERING THE CONTEST, you agree to let us interview you, take your pictures, and report through the *Carolina Farmer* how you entered "*The Modern Age of Electric Cooking on \$100 or Less.*"

THE CONTEST CLOSSES AT MIDNIGHT SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1957. SO CLIP AND MAIL NOW

To: Editor
Carolina Farmer
Box 1699
Raleigh, N. C.

☐ Married Months ☐ Engaged
(No.)

Name

Address

City, N. C.
(Appliance) (Brand) (Price)

1.

2.

3.

4.

Total of Prices (not more than \$100) \$.....

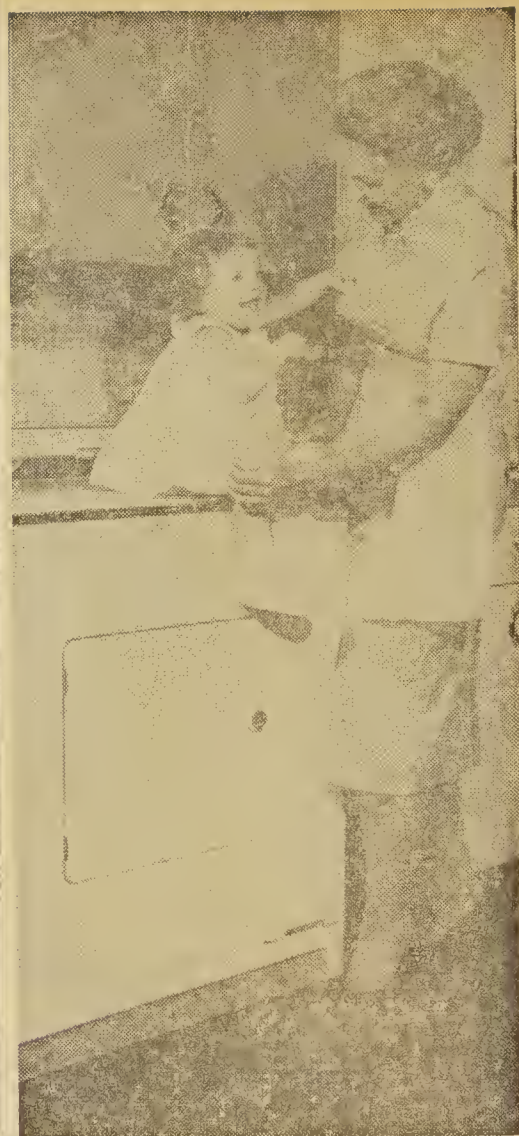
If we win please give us the appliances listed opposite.

Our reasons for selecting these are enclosed on a separate sheet of paper.

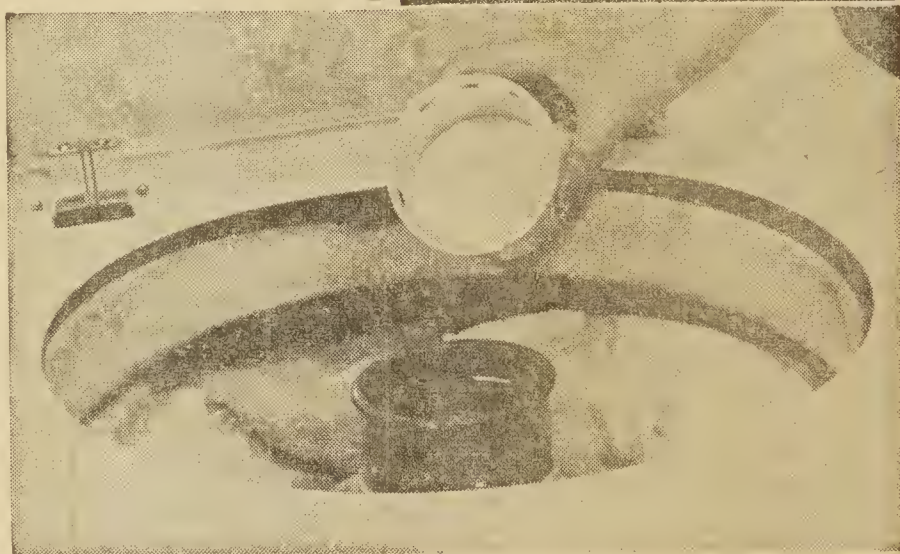
*If engaged, please give name of your fiance, too.



Cool cabinet when machine is in operation.



*There Is
Something
New Under
the Sun*

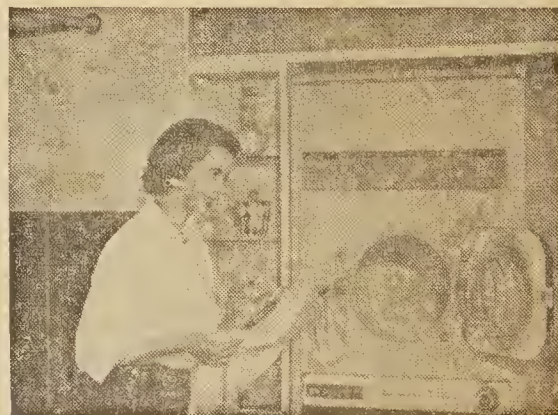


Dispenser holds tinting material, detergent, bleach; distributes them.

*The Carolina
Homemaker*

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

Push - button washing and drying operation.



THE CAROLINA FARMER

ELECTRIC APPLIANCE manufacturers disprove time and time again the old saying, "there's nothing new under the sun." Each year they present to the public stream-lined versions of their products, adorned with an exciting bevy of new features—or last year's features, changed so drastically as to seem like new.

And the 1958 line of appliances is no exception to the rule. Pre-release information indicates that already-miraculous machines have been improved to further lighten the burdens of homemaking; and descriptions of new features read like something from the fairy tales.

To the liberated homemaker it seems that nothing could be done to improve the efficiency of laundry appliances, which had already reduced the task to a dial-turning operation. Yet the 1958 models have exciting new features—and greatly improved old features. Here are some of the things you can look for in laundry appliances during the next few months:

Wrinkle Remover. This is a special feature of some new dryers, which have a special cycle that removes wrinkles from man-made fabrics eliminating long hours at the ironing board. The dryer removes wrinkles from just-washed clothes, even those labelled "drip-dry," and smoothes out wrinkles in washable garments mussed through use or storage.

Underwater Dispenser. With the use of the underwater dispenser in your washer, you can tint clothes automatically. Simply pour tint material into the removable cup, then start the washer. The coloring is released automatically by the underwater dispenser. Bleaching is easy, too, and the underwater dispenser also handles fabric softeners and detergents with the greatest of ease.

Sudswater Saver. This feature, say the manufacturers, makes it possible to cut washday costs up to almost one-half. The washer stores warm sudsy water in its own bulkhead container for re-use. The designers of this feature say it is possible to save up to 3,500 gallons of hot water and as many as 40 boxes of detergent in a year.

Push-Button Control. In new model washers and dryers, drying clothes is reduced to the simple act of pushing a button and washing is merely a matter of selecting proper wash cycles and starting the machine. Most machines have five wash temperatures and two rinse temperatures.



LET IT RAIN!
who cares?

WITH A NEW . . .
ELECTRIC LAUNDRY

FAMILY WASHING IS A BREEZE
. . . COME RAIN OR SHINE!

WITH A MODERN HOME LAUNDRY YOU . . .

- DIAL THE RIGHT WEATHER
- STRETCH YOUR CLOTHING BUDGET
- SAVE WEAR AND TEAR ON FABRICS
—AND YOURSELF!

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Make-it-Yourself Christmas Gifts

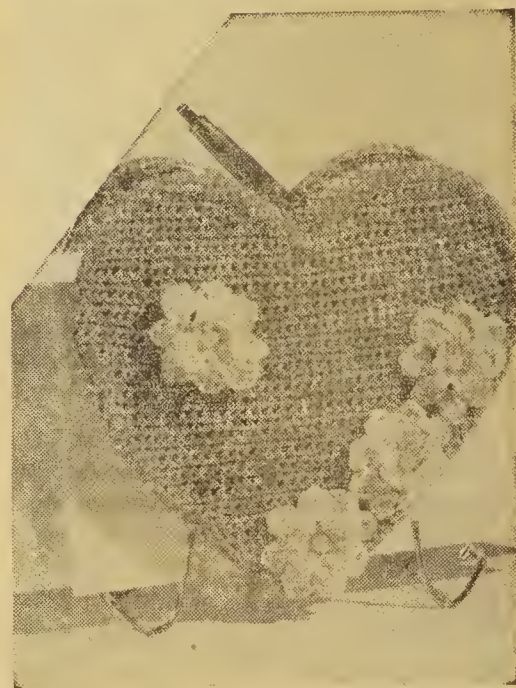


P. K. 9347. A gay Scottish outfit to dress a doll for the favorite little miss on your Christmas list. (Choose a doll 12 inches tall—and preferably red-haired.)

P. C. 9348. These sturdy, solid crocheted slippers are designed for heavy wear around the house. The shoes themselves are simple to crochet in single and chain stitches.

PATTERN LEAFLETS for the do-it-yourself Christmas gifts shown on this page will be sent free of charge on request to the Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Enclose one large SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED envelope for every three patterns requested.

Should you need directions for making any specific articles for Christmas, let us know immediately and we'll try to find them for you. If you have any pet ideas for handmade Christmas gifts, why don't you send them along when you order your patterns so they can be shared with other homemakers through the November edition of the *Farmer*.



S-914. A hearts and flowers letter holder for someone you like very much. The base is a simple wire letter holder in a heart shape. The heart is crocheted of "Knit-Cro-Sheen."

C-415. A town and country conversation piece that's crocheted like a cape, worn like a bolero jacket when the edges are gathered in by a smart velvet ribbon (below).



A Schoolhouse Cake

A fancy "Schoolhouse Cake" like this one can have many uses. Bake one for the Fall PTA bake sale . . . make it your entry in the church bazaar (the basic design could easily be changed from a schoolhouse to a church) . . . or, if you're a school grade mother, what else could be more delightful to school children?

The edible building is easy to assemble, to make and to decorate. Begin by assembling your materials:

- Two 8-inch square cakes
- Yellow-tinted fluffy frosting
- 2 cans flake coconut
- Green food coloring
- Semi-sweet chocolate chips
- Small round colored candies
- A flat, rectangular cookie

EASY TO MAKE:

Make up your favorite instant cake mix (or, if you're more ambitious, make one from "scratch"). Pour 2/3 of batter into one cake pan and the remainder into other pan. Bake and cool.

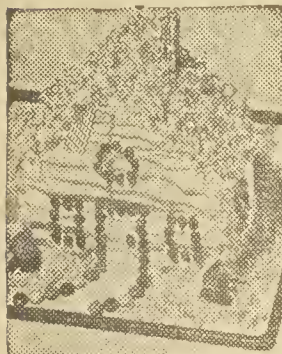


FIGURE 1

FIGURE NO. 1: Complete decoration:

1. Toast about half the coconut until golden brown. Tint rest bright green. Sprinkle toasted coconut over roof; sprinkle green coconut around house for grass.
2. Outline door and windows with chocolate chips. Use small round candies to make a path to the door.
3. Stick a flat cookie into side of roof for chimney. If you wish, stick a tiny flag near roof peak and "plant" bushes of gumdrops in front. Use toothpicks to hold cut-out gumdrop trees together.



FIGURE 2

FIGURE NO. 2

Cut as follows:

- a. Cut thicker cake in half to make two rectangles.
- b. Cut thinner cake diagonally from corner to corner to make four triangles.

FIGURE NO. 3

1. Spread frosting on tops of both rectangular sections of thicker cake. Place one on top of the other . . . this is the base of the house.
2. Spread frosting on one side of each of the four thin triangles and stack together on top of base . . . these triangles make the roof. Spread rest of frosting over entire schoolhouse.



FIGURE 3

Over The Lines

with Becky



Persimmon Pudding

RECENTLY my father (a native of Watauga County) sent me a family recipe for persimmon pudding which he thought should be shared with Carolina Homemaker readers. The recipe is printed below, and those of you who try it will, I'm sure, be pleased that he shared it with you. Along with the recipe came the following memories of the preparation of this pudding in a North Carolina farm kitchen, some forty-odd years ago:

"I can remember my Aunt Molly Jurney down in Iredell County, bustling around the big kitchen on a Fall morning, cook-stove sweat running down her honest face, concocting one of these delightful puddings. She would painstakingly run the fruit through a collander, blend it with country butter, all manner of spices, rich cream, and 'what have you,' and then from the stove in the corner would come the most tantalizing aroma that ever struck the nostrils of man.

"Aunt Molly would hit each slab of this pudding with a generous glob of whipped cream, and was it good!"



I WONDER HOW many of you are harboring delectable family recipes that might be shared through this column. If enough of them were sent to me, we could start a standard, monthly recipe exchange on these pages. Send them to "Over the Lines," *The Carolina Farmer*, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

PERSIMMON PUDDING (Serves Eight)

Put 1 quart of persimmon (about 2 cups) through collander. Beat in 3 eggs.

1 1/4 cup sugar	1/2 cup melted butter
1 1/2 cup flour	2 1/2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon baking powder	1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon soda	1/2 teaspoon freshly ground nutmeg
1/2 teaspoon salt	

1 cup raisins or nut meats may be added. Bake in 9" x 9" dish in moderate oven (325 degrees F.) about 1 hour or until firm. Serve with cream or hard sauce.



9002
SIZES
1½-24½



9002. Smart step-in style with long waisted line; pretty collar. Printed pattern in half sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric; ⅞ yard contrast.



9238
SIZES
12-20
40-42

9112. Neat little princess jumper for daughter's fall-winter wardrobe; pretty companion blouse. Printed pattern in Girls' Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10 jumper takes 3 yards 35-inch fabric; blouse 1½ yards.



9112
SIZES
6-14

9238. Year 'round classic! Five days out of seven, this is the dress you'll reach for! Printed pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40, 42. Size 16 takes 4¼ yards 39-inch fabric.



4846
SIZES
10-20

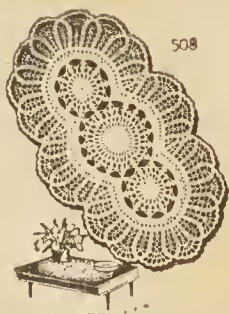
4846. Smart double-breasted jumper, easy 6-gore skirt. The simple blouse is perfect complement. Printed pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 jumper takes 4 yards 35-inch nap; blouse 1¾ yards 35-inch fabric.



9225
SIZES
14½-26½

9225. Graceful fashion for shorter, fuller figures. Slimming bodice, neat skirt with smart pockets. Printed pattern in half sizes 14½-26½. Size 16½ takes 4⅞ yards 39-inch.

Free Patterns



508



770

508. Three graceful medallion with wide edging in petal and chain stitches make this lovely oval doily. Crochet directions for doily 15 x 26 inches in No. 30 cotton. For smaller doily, use No. 50. 770. "Joseph's Coat" is a fascinating quilt to piece in many colors. Just three patches repeated form the colorful interlocked design. Charts, directions, pattern for patches. Yardages for single and double-bed sizes.

Send **THIRTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins, no stamps) for each **DRESS** pattern to Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for Fall-Winter fashion book. Send **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins) for each **NEEDLECRAFT** pattern (at left) to: Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for first-class mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.

Cooperation

(Continued from Page 7)

ing defective fruit in her basket can put the "bee" on the grower. All she has to do is write the co-op office giving the farmer's number.

The procedure may seem militarily strict. But it means more money.

Even though farmers by nature are intensely independent, many realize it's about the only way to survival in an economy that demands the efficiencies of bigness.

The co-ops' blueberries are grown mostly in the New Hanover, Pender, Sampson and Duplin County area of the southeastern part of the state.

But at least three growers are located in western North Carolina—at Blowing Rock, Banner Elk and Arden (near Asheville). All three are members of the Carolina Blueberry Cooperative, finding it advantageous even though they're some 300 miles from the main growing region.

Altogether, 57 farmers with 2,000 acres of blueberries belong to the organization. None are absentee owners, Mrs. Pippin points out.

Mrs. Pippin manages the co-op with plenty of business know-how. She kept books for years at a tobacco warehouse in Goldsboro, and is an old hand at produce buying and selling along Maryland's Eastern Shore.

At her suggestion, members this summer built a \$35,000 co-op headquarters at Burgaw. It's a 144-by-60 foot masonry and steel structure sporting a modern cooler plant, large unloading platform, truckers quarters, conference room and attractive offices.

August Meeting

(Continued from Page 15)

"Moreover, they failed to recognize the fact that the Democratic party as a whole was entitled to have the issue decided on its merits on the floor of the House of Representatives. They have every right to oppose Hells Canyon, but I say that they have an obligation to let the matter be decided on the House floor by majority vote, and not settle it in committee."

Morse charged that Shuford, "by his action against Hells Canyon, has put service to private utilities above service to the public welfare and to his political party, because Hells Canyon is a great symbol of what the Democratic party stands for."

He proclaimed that he intends to carry on the fight for Hells Canyon "in every corner of America where I can get a hearing."

Free! **\$4000 in PRIZES!**
TO BE GIVEN WINNERS IN THIS EASY
CONTEST!
IT'S FUN! IT'S FREE! IT'S SIMPLE! JUST COUNT THE TRIANGLES



GRAND PRIZE FREE!
THIS BRAND NEW ATLAS SEWING MACHINE

• Automatic Darning • Drop Feed Action • Built-In Sew-Light • Automatic Bobbin Winder • Presser Foot • Dial Action • Floating

• FREE LIFETIME PARTS GUARANTEE
NATIONALLY ADVERTISED LIST PRICE

\$199⁵⁰

Plus 35 — \$50.00 PRIZES

Machine, List Price . . . \$199.50

Merchandise Check . . . 50.00

Balance . . . \$149.50

Plus 60 — \$40.00 PRIZES

Machine, List Price . . . \$199.50

Merchandise Check . . . 40.00

Balance . . . \$159.50

FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES:

1. Count the triangles above and send in with entry blank at right.
2. Only one entry permitted from each contestant, and only one winner will be named in any one household.

3. Entries will be judged on correctness and promptness of reply. The decision of the judges will be final. All entries become the property of the company.
4. Employees of the company and magazine employees are not eligible to participate.
5. Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight of the date below.

CONTEST EXPIRES MIDNIGHT

OCTOBER 31, 1957

Copyright 1957, Atlas Sewing Centers



ATLAS SEWING CENTERS

(ADDRESS)

ATLAS SEWING CENTERS

DEPT. CF-8

4323 PARK RD., CHARLOTTE, N. CAROLINA

Gentlemen: I wish to submit my entry in agreement with rules of this contest.

MY COUNT IS _____ TRIANGLES.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

If you have a rural route listing, print directions to your home



Everybody's Going

N. C. STATE

FAIR

Oct. 15-19

See newest farming equipment and techniques; fascinating agricultural, home-maker and handicraft exhibits; once-a-year fun for all the family.

OVER
\$50,000.00
IN
PREMIUMS

TV
and
MOVIE
STARS!

New!
ALL-STAR
BASKETBALL

"MEAT-
FROM FARM
TO TABLE"

James E. Strates

HUGE MIDWAY!

★ Auto and Horse Races

★ Free Fireworks Display Nitely!



Raleigh, N. C.

Rural Exchange

RATES: 10c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—\$2.00

• OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

SEW APRONS at home for stores. Easy, profitable home self-employment. Write: ADCO, Bastrop, Louisiana.

WIVES. Increase your family income sewing babywear for stores. Write Tiny-Tot, Gallipolis 72, Ohio.

\$500 PAID FOR CHILDREN'S photos, all ages, if used for advertising. Send photo for approval. Free gifts. Returned two weeks. ADVERTISERS, 6000-CN1 Sunset, Hollywood 28, California.

QUILTING? REMNANTS? Free Sample Yard! Buttons, thread, zippers, hosiery, felt. Nylon materials, silk, cotton, velvet. Rain-bow Company, Estill Springs, Tenn.

CHURCH—ORGANIZATIONS. . . . RAISE FUNDS EASILY! Complete credit! Useful, unusual novelties . . . fast selling Christmas cards, wraps. Low prices, generous profits! Send today for approvals with literature. Beeco, Dept. NC-7F, Oneonta, N. Y.

STAMPED LINENS FOR EMBROIDERY OR PAINTING. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 529, New York 11, N. Y.

• WANT TO BUY

POEMS WANTED FOR NEW SONGS. Send poems for free examination. Immediate consideration. SONGCRAFTERS, Lyric Dept., 2724 Arcade Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

DO YOU HAVE AN old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor, or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete information to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

• POSITION WANTED

YOUNG MAN, married, 5 years of vegetable-growing experience. B.S. in agriculture. Desires responsible position. L. W. Paffen-dorf, 400 Durham Ave., Metuchen, N. J.

• BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

I'LL SEND YOU full-size Blair home products for FREE TRIAL, to help you make more money, spare time or full time. Show friends, neighbors, take easy big orders, make generous profits. Write BLAIR, Dept. 515 AU, Lynchburg, Virginia.

• SCHOOLS

LEARN AUCTIONEERING. Terms soon. 24 Years World's Largest School. G. I. Approved. Free Catalog. REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL, Mason City C, Iowa.

• EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

COMPLETE YOUR HIGH SCHOOL at home in spare time with 60-year-old school. Texts furnished. No classes. Diploma. Information booklet free. American School, Dept. X758, Brexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Illinois.

• FOR SALE

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THIS MONTH

**THE CAROLINA FARMER REACHES 135,465
RURAL FAMILIES IN NORTH CAROLINA**

THE CAROLINA FARMER

DEDUCTION

A mother of five children said that with her first baby she called the doctor every time the baby sneezed. But the other day when her youngest swallowed a nickel, she said, "Young man, that comes out of your allowance."

* * *

NEXT WINDOW, PLEASE

And there's the one about the rough-looking guy who walked up to the teller in a bank one quiet afternoon, took a quick look around, and muttered: "This is a stick-up! One scream and I'll fill you full of lead—now hand over all the dough."

The little bank clerk gasped, but managed to pull himself together.

"C-could you k-kindly go to the n-next window?" he whispered. "I'm on my l-lunch hour."

* * *

A FEW KIND WORDS

A bad, bad man was shot in a saloon brawl in the West in the old days. They buried him; and then everyone stood around the grave expectantly, waiting for someone to say a few good words for the deceased.

Everyone was silent.

At last one man, who had known the deceased longest, lifted his hands. "Friends," he said with feeling, "ol' Bill used to shoot a mighty good game of marbles."



"Technically, we can explain the effects of 'octpus wiring' something like this . . ."

Male!

TOO LATE

An artist sat in the bar and stared sadly at the mass of bottles. "What's the matter?" someone asked.

"It's terrible!" he replied. "Yesterday I found out for certain that I'm not a good painter."

"Then get into another profession. . ."

"Too late. I'm famous now."

JUST DEPENDS

A tourist stopped where a farmer was erecting a building. "What are you building?" he asked.

"Well," answered the farmer, "if'n I can rent it, it's a rustic cottage, and if'n I can't it's a cow shed."

* * *

RING FOR SALE

Mr. Johnson, upon entering the psychiatrist's office, said that he didn't have much money and he didn't have any time to waste on that couch stuff; all he wanted to do was to ask the doctor two questions. The head-shrinker said that he didn't really operate that way, but for one reason or another he agreed.

"Well," said Mr. Johnson, "my first question is: 'Is it possible for a man to be in love with an elephant?'"

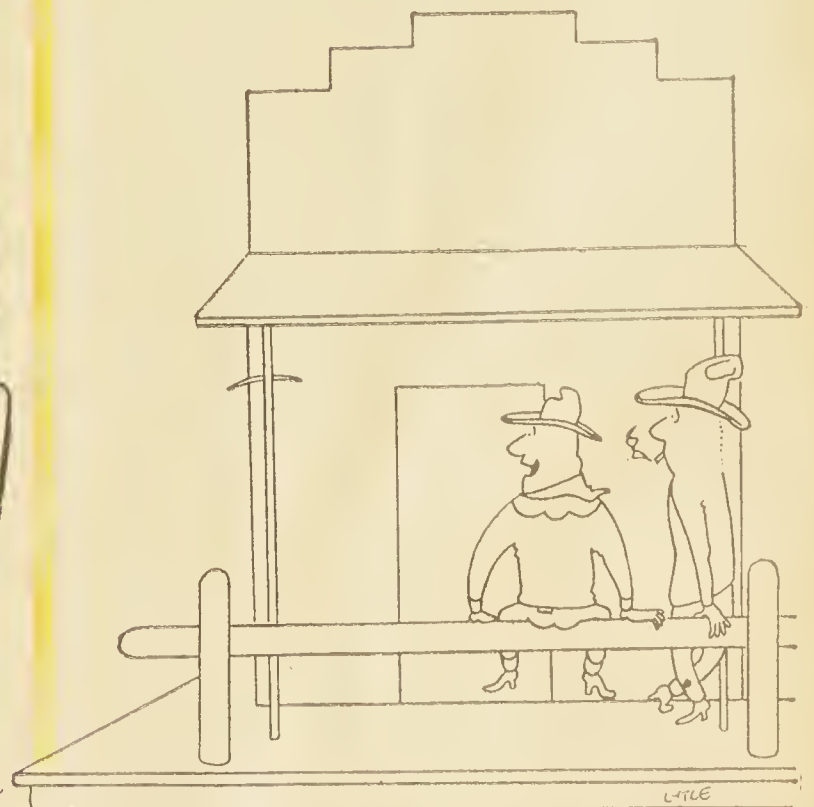
The doctor thought that one over seriously for a few moments, making allowance for a certain vagueness in terminology and so on. "No," he answered, "it is not possible for a man to be in love with an elephant."

His visitor looked a bit disappointed and demanded assurance that the answer was really final. Yes; there was no question about it.

"Very well then," he went on, "my second question is: 'Do you know anybody who could use an oversized engagement ring?'"



"Well, you wouldn't want me to put down the first answer that pops into my head, would you?"



"Howdy, Slim"

Un-Indian?

We know a lady who claims one of her forebears bought a large tract of tribal land reaching from the Yadkin River to the Tennessee line from an Indian chief for a gun, a dog, and a gallon of firewater.

We wonder how the Indian convinced his tribe that the trade was a good one. Did he do it in the name of some forgotten Indian principle—perhaps that the tribal ownership of land was un-Indian? Or did he persuade them that sooner or later the white man would steal the land, so why not sell out for what they could?

More than that, how in the name of Hiawatha did he split up a gun, a dog, and a gallon of firewater among the tribe? We assume that the tribe was a small one and he conditioned it with the firewater first, then sold it on the value of a tribal gun and dog, volunteering to keep these riches in his custody if the tribe would but feed the dog.

In any civilization at any time in history you can find selfish men who dedicate themselves to bestowing favors on leaders who hold a public trust. At the same time these respectable flimflammers condition the public for the day when they will volunteer to assume responsibility for the public's resources. They make small gestures of generosity to their victims, and play them up big. They may give \$1,000 to a public cause and spend \$10,000 telling the public about it.

They further condition the public by posing as defenders of the peoples' traditions; in the guise of good citizens, interested only in protecting the public, they spend fortunes attempting to discredit anyone who stands between them and their ultimate goal:

Private ownership of the public's resources—legally bought from the trustees, gratefully accepted by a conditioned public.

Call it "Partnership" or "Give-Away," the result is historically the same: the ultimate dissipation of riches that nature gives only once.

On the opposite page we parody a type of ad which frequently appears in national magazines. Quite frankly, we think the object of these costly ads (more than \$10,000 each in *Time*) is to convince American citizens they should give their most valuable natural resources to the power companies.



TARHEEL VIEWS

By
William T. Crisp

Your electric co-operative is a big, complex, multi-million-dollar business. Moreover, it is getting bigger and more complex—and it involves a greater dollar investment—every year that passes.



Elected by and from you, the co-op members, are 306 directors who guide the affairs of these 32 North Carolina business enterprises. Their job as directors is one of high responsibility, requiring an ever-expanding knowledge of the financial and technological mechanics of running a big business. Yet, most of these men are farmers or small, rural businessmen—much like you yourself. How are they to keep pace with the know-how required of them in directing the affairs of your huge corporations?

One of the answers, of course, is experience. Most of these men have served 10 years or longer on their boards. They have thus acquired a great deal of know-how simply by "sticking on the job" and applying themselves diligently.

But experience, although "the best

teacher of all," is not enough. There is a tremendous difference between the small 300-member, \$200,000 electric system of 20 years ago and the large, 7,000-member, \$3 million system of today.

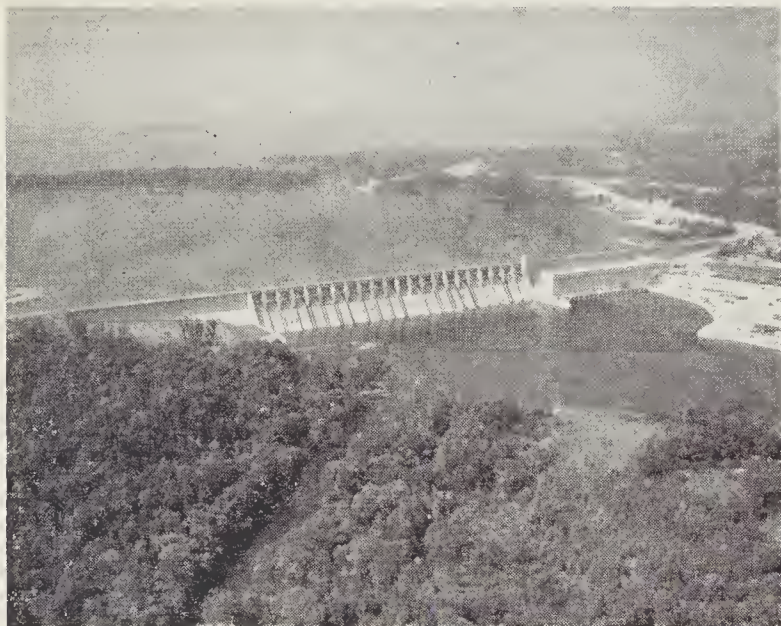
In other words, during the same years these directors have been learning their jobs through experience, those jobs have grown vastly, both in scope and in importance.

This is the primary reason Tarheel Electric is sponsoring institutes for North Carolina's electric co-op directors. Two institutes have already been held this year. Three more are scheduled between now and next February.

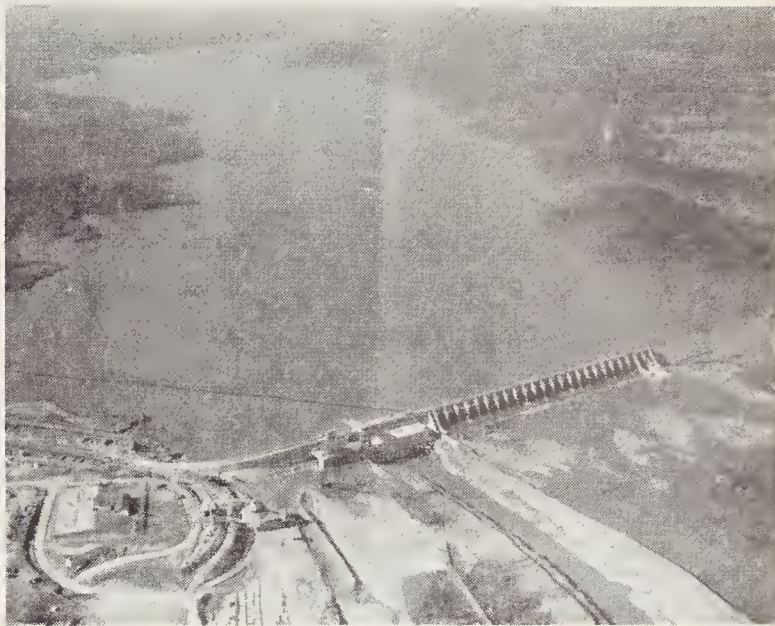
These institutes are conducted by top-notch management-director consultants. They last two days each, which means our directors must be away from home an average of three days to attend one of them. The courses of study have but one purpose: to school our directors in the techniques and principles of corporation management. The ultimate objective, of course, is to enable our cooperatives to operate better, more efficiently.

That objective, according to directors who have already attended the institutes, is definitely being achieved.

you own this . . .



you don't own this . . .



BUT YOUR MONEY'S IN BOTH

This is the John H. Kerr Dam on the Roanoke River. It is located just across the North Carolina line in Virginia. It cost \$86,600,000 to build. You—the American people—planned it, built it and paid for it. Through your government, you control it and operate it.

The Roanoke River is your property, not just in theory but according to constitutional law. It also belongs to generations of Americans yet unborn. But before this dam was built this mighty river often ran amuck, causing millions of dollars in damage to the rich bottom lands and adjacent towns in the Roanoke basin.

Now the river has been tamed. From the John H. Kerr Dam have come not only complete flood control, but recreation facilities, municipal and industrial water supplies, improved navigation, and millions of kilowatt-hours of cheaper electricity.

One way or another, you are receiving virtually all of these many benefits—*directly*. For instance, by buying about half of the electricity generated by this dam—directly from the government instead of paying a toll to a “middleman”—thousands of families in North Carolina and Virginia are saving hundreds of thousands of dollars every year.

This is the Roanoke Rapids Dam on the Roanoke River. It is located just below the Virginia line in North Carolina. Its actual cost was \$33,000,000. You—the American people—planned this dam as a part of a total development of the Roanoke River basin. You also, in a sense, paid for it. But you don't control it or operate it.

It was built by the Virginia Electric and Power Company for the profit of its owners. By getting an “accelerated amortization certificate” (a gimmick whereby certain favored industries are permitted to delay payment of their taxes), VEPCO received an interest-free loan from the American people in building this dam.

The value of this loan, figured at 6 per cent interest per year and compounded over its 40-year life, amounts to a subsidy of \$53,652,987—\$20 million more than the dam actually cost!

Roanoke Rapids had little value as a power dam site until after the John H. Kerr Dam was constructed. So your investment in Kerr Dam, and your interest-free loan to VEPCO, helped create the Roanoke Rapids Dam and additional wealth for the power company.

Had you been able to retain title to the dam, you would have received a profit in the form of cheaper electricity. As it is, your profit is paid to Virginia Electric and Power Company.

Power companies spend millions of dollars spreading their opposition to federal resource development programs and charging that purchasers of government-produced electricity are tax favored. In light of the above facts, we think you'll find the power companies' propaganda a little ridiculous.

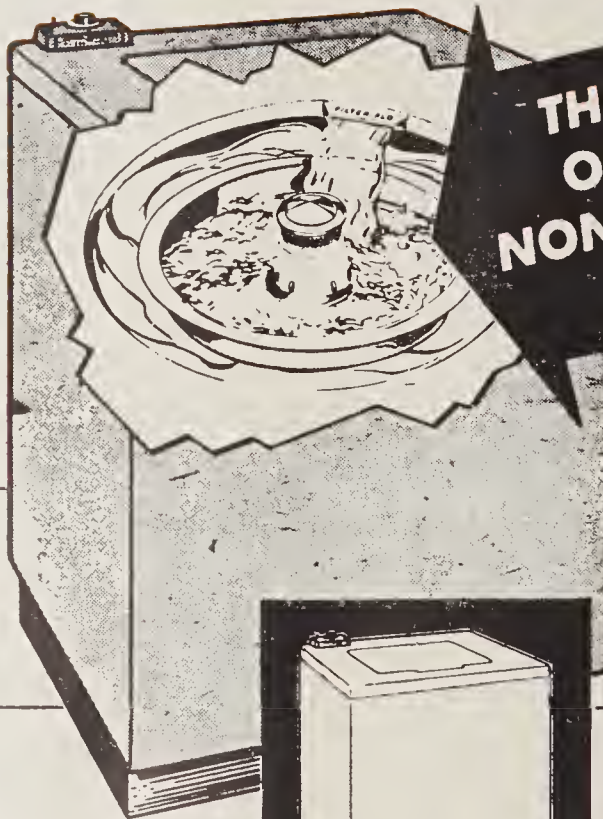
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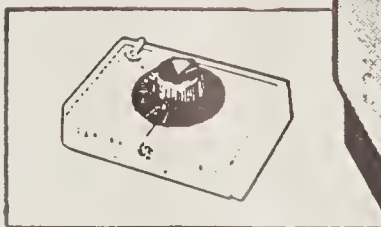
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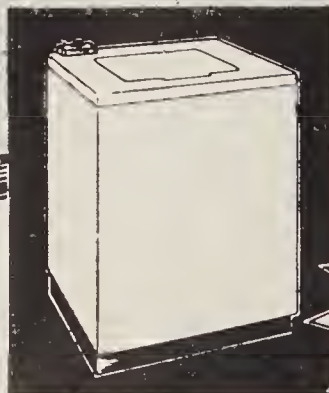


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